

18, 1942

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APR 27 1942

ARMY

THE GAZETTE OF THE LAND
SEA AND AIR



NAVY

SPOKESMAN OF THE SERVICES
SINCE 1863

VOL. LXXIX—No. 34—WHOLE NO. 3110
2d class matter at P. O. at Washington, D. C.
Post Office Baltimore, Md., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879

Washington, D. C., April 25, 1942

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The War Program

NAVAL HOSPITAL, PEARL HARBOR

THE story of an entire Naval hospital staff remaining on duty twenty-four hours a day for ten days, of operating teams working in relays, of blacked-out hospital wards where doctors cared for patients by the faint blue rays of flashlights, and of the sulfanilamide therapy that is revolutionizing the treatment of wounds received in battle, was told this week by Capt. Reynolds Hayden, (MC), USN, who was Medical Officer in command of the U. S. Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor, T. H., at the time of the Japanese attack on 7 Dec. 1941.

Captain Hayden has reported for duty as District Medical Officer of the Third Naval District, relieving Rear Adm. E. C. White (MC), USN, who has been appointed Inspector of Medical Department Activities of the East Coast, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Captain Hayden is the son of Rear Adm. E. E. Hayden, USN, and the grandson of Maj. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, USA.

For three hours on the morning of 7 December, several casualties a minute were being admitted to the Naval Hospital. Only the most seriously wounded—those demanding immediate surgical attention—could be sent directly to the operating amphitheater, where for several days operating teams worked in ceaseless relay.

The other wounded had to wait—and they had to wait despite a well-established belief that six hours is the time limit for successful treatment of massive lacerated wounds. But this belief was exploded at Pearl Harbor, through use of sulfanilamide.

"Our experience showed that sulfanilamide therapy, both local and general, is revolutionizing the treatment of wounds," Captain Hayden said. "Much has been written on this subject, but our experience gained through necessity, completely demonstrated that the free local use of sulfanilamide powder in wounds permits us safely to select the best time to operate on these patients. Cases too numerous to mention proved this point.

"Massive, lacerated wounds, sometimes complicated by severe compound fractures, and which had received only the barest essentials of preliminary surgery plus sulfanilamide powder freely in the wound, were operated upon the second or third day after injury with excellent results. Of the many cases so treated, only one had a temperature of over 99 degrees during their stay in the hospital. At operation, these wounds were found to be essentially clean and healthy. Infection was found only in those cases which had been given primary suture before arrival in the hospital."

Difficulties were vast, but all were overcome. "The hospital staff was divided into watches and worked the clock around for ten days," Captain Hayden said. "Either I or my executive officer was on watch all the time."

One Navy doctor, a Lieutenant Commander, who was a convalescent patient, following a major operation, volunteered and worked steadily for three days until

JOURNAL



Graduating class of the Officer Candidate School of the Ordnance Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., who were awarded diplomas on Saturday, 18 April. Standing before the class at the playing of the national anthem are, left to right, Brig. Gen. Rolland W. Case, USA; Vice President Henry A. Wallace, principal speaker, and Brig. Gen. Julian S. Hatcher, USA. Col. George W. Outland, USA, master of ceremonies, stands before a Blue Network microphone.

Temporary Promotion Policy Issued by Army

New policies governing temporary promotions of officers have been issued by the War Department.

Principal change over Circular No. 1, 1942, permits 80 per cent instead of 60 per cent of promotions in grades below lieutenant colonel to be made in the field. Twenty instead of 40 per cent of promotions in these grades will be made by the War Department. The percentage of promotions of colonels and lieutenant colonels to be made in the field remains at 60 per cent.

Service requirements for promotions also have been greatly liberalized. Under Circular No. 1, an officer was required to serve six months at one post performing duties of the next higher grade, to be eligible for promotion. Under the new regulations, the officer need only demonstrate ability to perform duties of the grade to which promoted, and must serve only six months in present grade before being eligible for promotion. The old system worked against some of the most brilliant officers who were shifted from post to post as "trouble shooters," and so seldom remained in one post for six months.

Changes have been made in the first paragraph of the policy to conform to the new Army organization.

The second paragraph, covering figuring of vacancies, has been simplified but original instructions remain unchanged.

Under the new policy those units which as of 1 May have filled their original allotments by promoting 60 per cent of the officers allotted to each grade will on that date be permitted to fill half of the remaining vacancies, increasing the percentage of field promotions to 80 per cent.

Instructions are also issued to cover promotions in new units. It is contemplated that the War Department will furnish 60 per cent of original officers at the time the unit is activated. At that time the unit may promote officers to fill 80

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Allotment-Allowance Bills

Modified allotment-allowance bills, applying to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, were introduced in the House and Senate this week to embody War Department recommendations as to desirable legislation.

The House bill, H. R. 6948, was sponsored by Representative Edmiston, of W. Va., a World War veteran and member of the House Military Affairs Committee, while the Senate bill, S. 2467, was sponsored by Senator Johnson, of Colo., member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The new bill differs from that originally sponsored by Representative Edmiston in increasing the allotment from \$15 to \$20 a month, increasing in some respects the allowances to be paid by the government, vesting payment of the allowances in the Federal Security Agency, and confining application of the bill to men of all services of the fourth grade and under.

Hearings on the bill are to be held by the House Military Affairs Committee week after next and prompt action is expected. However, a great deal of controversy is expected to result over the proposal to place control of the law in the Federal Security Agency, a newly-created bureau which recently added control of farm labor to the multiplicity of its duties. During the World War the Veterans' Administration administered the allotment-allowance law, and such administration was proposed by Mr. Edmiston in his original bill.

It is understood the War Department also favors this proposal, but the White House has other views. A lively Congressional fight may center on the point of administration.

An ardent proponent of allotment-allowance legislation, Mr. Edmiston is desirous of delaying action until the service pay bill is out of the way. In his efforts to secure passage of his bill, he has had the full support of his committee chairman, Representative May, of Ky., who has urged that the bill be added to the

(Please turn to Page 947)

House Group May Make Changes in Pay System

A complete revision of the system of paying officers of the armed services loomed as a possibility this week, as a special subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee completed a week of almost daily discussions on the inter-departmental pay bill, S. 2025.

In other respects, few changes are likely to be made in the bill which passed the Senate. There is little chance that the allotment-allowance bill sponsored by Committee Member Edmiston, of W. Va., will be added in the face of reluctance by Representative Edmiston to complicate the measures by combining them.

Other changes to be made probably will be minor in nature and as such should be acceptable to the Senate.

The full House Military Affairs Committee is scheduled to take up the bill at its meeting on Tuesday, 28 April, and probably will have a report filed by the end of the week. A House vote early in May then will be easily possible.

The greatest controversy looms over the question of officers' pay. The Senate rejected proposals of the interdepartmental pay committee for increases in all officer grades, and allowed only a small increase for second lieutenants and removed the limitation on the total pay and allowances for brigadier generals. Strong pleas were made at House hearings last week for restoration of the original scales.

Adoption of the original scales by the subcommittee is a possibility, but not a strong one. One of three other proposals is much more likely of acceptance.

One of these plans was advanced last week by Lt. Comdr. W. W. Honaker, SC, USN, who declared that the present bill "further complicates a cumbersome law." Commander Honaker proposed one rate of pay for each grade, a rate which would cover longevity pay and rental and subsistence allowances.

A similar argument was advanced to the subcommittee at its meeting on 23 April by Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee. Mr. Vinson strongly urged abolition of conflicting pay rates and substitution of one rate of pay for each grade. This rate would take into consideration rental allowances, and if an officer should occupy government quarters he would repay to the government a reasonable sum as rent.

If the basis of pay should be changed by the committee, the question of whether the new rates should be higher or lower than at present must be studied by the Congress.

It is possible, therefore, that the Senate's proposals may be accepted by the House and the question of officers' pay left to further study. The fourth course is that the matter be closed with acceptance of the Senate's proposals.

"When we begin study of whether officers' pay should be raised or not, we find a real evaluation under the present system is almost impossible," Chairman Overton Brooks, of the House subcommittee said this week.

"There is no use debating whether or not \$1,500 a year is enough for an ensign or second lieutenant, for instance," Mr. (Please turn to Page 954)

Editors Emphasize Importance of Laval's Return to Power

THE complete political metamorphosis of a once free France neared its end last week when Pierre Laval, ousted in December, 1940, because of his pro-fascist tenets, was restored to virtual supreme power. The American press saw in this restoration great significance, and editorially commented on what future action is to be expected. In many cases they urged that the United States presuppose Vichy's moves to aid Hitler, and to take vigorous action immediately.

"It cannot be supposed," says the New York Sun "that Berlin has imposed this humiliation upon Petain purely for the pleasure of it. The Nazis are not given, when it comes to dealing with their subjects, to indulge in purely symbolical gestures. They have put Laval back in Vichy because they have work for him to do there. They have in view definite and specific objectives."

Just what these "definite and specific objectives" may be are discussed by the New York Times which says that Hitler has not heretofore been able to "exploit his conquest of France," that he has "held all the cards without being able to use them to play the game." The Times points out that "the Nazis cannot organize Europe without France; they cannot even proceed with the business of attacking Russia unless France, unarmed and deliberately weakened as she is, is still further gagged, trussed up and locked in." Of specific German desires, the Times comments, "The Germans want the French fleet, the North African bases; Madagascar lies athwart the main British supply lines to India and the Persian Gulf; in unreliable hands the French islands in the Caribbean would be a constant menace to the United States." Then from a material analysis of a political situation, the Times turns to the spiritual importance of the Laval move and says, "Our attitude until now has proved the sincerity of our friendship and our desire to support a fallen comrade-in-arms; if it changes, the French can never doubt that it is to intensify the fight we have undertaken for their future as well as our own."

"The consequences of closer collaboration between Vichy and the Axis," says the Washington, D. C. Star, "are as complex as they are serious. Besides factors like the French fleet and North African bases, there looms the question of Madagascar, that big Vichy-French island off the east coast of Africa, with its splendid harbor and

fortified naval base of Diego Suarez. If that fell into Japanese hands, with Vichy connivance, the Anglo-American supply routes to the Near and Middle East around the Cape of Good Hope would be effectively cut, and Japan's threatened dominance of the Indian Ocean would become a dread reality."

Discussing the importance of the French fleet and at once realizing the possibility of its being turned over to the Germans, the New York Herald Tribune says, "A pledge by the Laval government not to use the French ships in convoy would be worth listening to. There is one simple act by which all risk of such a catastrophe could be averted. That would be the sacrifice of the ships of the French Navy by such loyal Frenchmen as still remain aboard them." The Herald Tribune admits that this would be a tragic end "of great ships," but reminds that such an act would be "an honorable one that would destroy all chance of dishonor through German trickery and that would seal the friendship of France and America for all time."

The Washington, D. C. News editorializes, "Among the bases, Americans are most interested in the fate of Martinique, Dakar and Madagascar. It is assumed that the U. S. Navy is able to take Martinique quickly, if and when the need arises. But to prevent the other bases from falling into Hitler's hands would be more difficult, unless the French defenders objected to Nazi control." The News, after considering the problems involved, asserts that "at least the United Nations will never let the Axis hold these bases by default."

The Trenton, N. J. State Gazette and the Knoxville, Tenn. Journal in almost identical editorials assert that the restoration of Laval indicates that Hitler has now decided that great military actions are in the offing and that it is expedient that Germany have every possible resource in line to meet these actions, not the least of these resources being full French cooperation. The State Gazette says Hitler "can not permit another Summer to pass without the attainment of victory, and if this goal is to be reached all resources must be employed, including the French fleet, French manpower, every last scrap of French food and material." The Journal paraphrases this thought and says, "It looks as if the Fuehrer might have concluded that the last ditch fight is just around the corner and he is not ignoring any steps when it comes to taking advantage of every bit of power he can control."

Reorganization of Navy Dept.

A reorganization of the Navy Department is now under study and it is likely that orders will be issued and announcement made shortly.

First word of the proposed reorganization came this week from Secretary of the Navy Knox. In letter to the House Naval Affairs Committee, Mr. Knox asked that action on a provision of HR 6658 which would give the rank of vice admiral to chiefs of the Navy Bureaus and to the Judge Advocate General, be withheld "in view of the reorganization of the Navy Department which is now contemplated."

No details on the forthcoming reorganization have been released, but there is speculation that it will involve the combining of certain Bureaus with possibly greater emphasis on and autonomy for the fleet air arm.

Coast Survey Promotions

Legislation, H.R. 6818, extending to the Coast and Geodetic Survey provisions of the Navy temporary promotion act was favorably reported this week by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

The bill would permit the Secretaries of War and Navy to promote temporarily Coast and Geodetic Survey officers serving with the Army and Navy and would permit the Secretary of Commerce to promote officers of the Survey who are filling higher positions vacated by officers transferred to the Army or Navy.

Four Navy Heroes Promoted

Two enlisted men of the Navy, Electrician's Mate 1st Class Jack F. Cavender, and Fireman 1st Class William G. Jamison were advanced for their heroism in returning a small boat from Corregidor Island to their ship in the face of heavy artillery fire from enemy shore batteries. The Navy, except to say that the two men "disregarding their personal safety and ignoring the several opportunities to take shelter, proceeded to carry out their orders in a highly commendable manner under trying conditions," declined to elaborate on the boat's mission.

At the same time, two other enlisted men, Radioman 3rd Class Gene D. Aldrich and Aviation Ordnanceman 2nd Class Anthony J. Pastula were promoted one grade higher for "extraordinary courage, fortitude, and strength of character" and said that each showed "exceptional endurance" in assisting in navigating an emergency rubber boat to the safety of land after 34 days of sea travel, in which they and their pilot and plane commander, Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate Harold F. Dixon had been forced down in the

Pacific. The plane pilot had been previously awarded the Navy Cross by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Navy Defense Service Medals

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has approved the awarding of the American Defense Service Medal to all persons in the naval service on active duty between 8 Sept. 1939, and 7 Dec. 1941, inclusive. The order applies to the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

Award of the medal to those serving in the armed forces of the nation during the national emergency which preceded the outbreak of war was authorized by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in an executive order signed 28 June 1941.

The medal has not yet been struck, but those entitled to the medal are authorized to wear the service ribbon pending issuance of medals. The ribbon is golden yellow, with vertical blue, white and red stripes 3/16 inch in from each edge. The golden yellow color symbolizes the golden opportunity presented to the youth of the United States to serve our country, represented by the national colors, blue, white and red.

Two service clasps, "Fleet" and "Base," have been authorized to be worn on the ribbon of the medal, and when the service ribbon is worn in lieu of the medal a bronze star will represent the clasp.

The American Defense Service Medal will precede the Good Conduct Medal in order of arrangement.

Navy Promotions

Twenty officers of the Dental Corps and the Civil Engineering Corps, of the Regular Navy, have been appointed by the President to the next higher respective grade and rank for temporary service.

Included are five commanders and six lieutenant commanders of the Dental Corps and nine Lieutenant commanders of Civil Engineer Corps. They are listed below by their new ranks:

Dental Corps
 Capt. R. M. Askin Comdr. C. C. Bockey
 Capt. H. W. Blaisdell Comdr. W. F. Murdy
 Capt. M. E. Harrison Comdr. E. C. O'Conor
 Capt. W. Rehrauer Comdr. J. C. Neill
 Capt. P. W. Yelisey Comdr. W. C. Trojanski
 Comdr. C. A. Angonet Comdr. S. P. Vall

Civil Engineer Corps
 Comdr. T. J. Brady, *Comdr. H. L. Hilton Jr.
 Comdr. W. D. Chandler, son Comdr. D. H. Nicholson
 *Comdr. P. A. E. Flux Comdr. J. A. Scoville
 *Comdr. S. Gordon Comdr. R. R. Yates

*U. S. Navy—Retired.

Revise Navy Medals

A revised system of Navy awards was approved this week by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

After hearing testimony by the Navy Department that the present system of Navy decorations leads to duplications and confusion, the committee voted to report the bill S. 2456.

At present, it was pointed out, there are two medals of honor—one created in 1861 which gives to enlisted men who receive it a gratuity of \$100, the other created in 1919 which carries for enlisted men extra pay at \$2 a month. It is proposed to issue only one medal of honor, in the design of 1861, but carrying the \$2 monthly bonus.

The Navy Cross now is awarded for two distinct types of conduct. As a reward for heroism it ranks next to the medal of honor, but as a reward for distinguished service it ranks third, after the medal of honor and the distinguished service medal. It is proposed that this award be only for heroism in combat and shall rank next after the medal of honor. It is proposed to award a silver star medal for heroism.

Under the new bill the following ranking for decorations will become effective:

For heroism in combat—(1) medal of honor, (2) navy cross, (3) silver star.

For heroism not in combat—(1) medal of honor.

For distinguished service—(1) distinguished service medal.

USNA Appointments

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee this week reported the bill, S. 2254, authorizing ten midshipmen at the Naval Academy to be sons of members of the Navy or Marine Corps who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Navy Cross, the Distinguished Service Cross or the Distinguished Service Medal.

As introduced by Senator Tydings, of Md., the bill would have applied also to West Point, but on objections of the War Department, the committee voted to delete all references to the Military Academy in the bill.

The Navy, favoring the bill, pointed out that 3,845 persons had been awarded the required decorations, and the sons of this group would be eligible to compete for the appointments. The usual mental and physical examinations are required.

New Branches Established

The War Department reported this week the establishment of four new service branches in the Services of Supply.

They are the Transportation Service, Brig. Gen. C. P. Gross; General Depot Service, Col. R. E. Duff; Army Exchange Service, Brig. Gen. Isaac Spalding; and Statistical Service, Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayers.

Retired Fleet Commanders

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee this week voted to re-report legislation, S. 2285, which would permit fleet commanders who served in rank of admiral or vice admiral to assume those ranks on the retired list.

The committee first reported the measure several weeks ago but its passage in the Senate was blocked by Senator Clark of Mo., who complained that the bill was so worded that almost any officer in the Navy could retire under its provisions.

As amended by the committee on second consideration, the bill specifies that the officers to be advanced under the law must have been one of the three fleet admirals or three fleet vice admirals authorized by the Act of 23 May 1917, or one of the nine vice admirals authorized by the Act of 17 July 1941.

The bill provides, "That any officer of the Navy who may be retired while serving as the commander of a fleet or subdivision thereof in the rank of admiral or vice admiral, or who has served or shall have served one year or more as such commander, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, when retired, be placed on the retired list with the highest grade or rank held by him while on the active list."

No increase in pay is involved. The bill extends to fleet commanders retirement privileges now held by chiefs of bureaus and the Judge Advocate General.

The bill further provides, "That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may in his discretion extend the privilege herein granted to such officers as have heretofore been retired and who satisfy the foregoing conditions."

During the hearings on the measure Chairman Walsh of the Committee pointed out that the measure would specifically permit the retirement as an admiral of Thomas C. Hart, former commander of the Asiatic Fleet, who otherwise would retire in grade of rear admiral.

Other officers who might be affected include Rear Adm. Joseph Reeves, USN-Ret., former commander-in-chief of the U. S. Fleet; Rear Adm. Harry E. Yarnall, USN-Ret., former commander of the Asiatic Fleet, and other officers in similar positions for a year or more.

Increase Strength at West Point

Legislation to increase by one the number of appointments at the Military Academy for each member of Congress and to authorize the War Department to fill each new class to capacity through appointment of alternates was asked of Congress by the War Department this week.

The proposed bill was offered as the result of a demand by the House Military Affairs Committee that the department express its opinion on the merits of a number of bills which have been offered to increase the number of cadets at West Point.

Increase in the number to be appointed by each member of Congress is sure of swift approval in the Congress. The provision for the appointment of alternates differs in some respects from a similar proposal defeated by the House last year.

In his letter to the Congress urging legislation to increase the number of cadets, Secretary of War Stimson said: "In view of the fact that no one knows how long the present war may last or what the post-war situation may require, it is believed by the War Department that the present facilities of the United States Military Academy should be utilized to the maximum capacity. The proposed legislation is designed to accomplish this result by authorizing one additional appointment for each Senator, Representative, Delegate in Congress and Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the Governor of the Panama Canal, and further by insuring that the full strength of the Corps of Cadets is approximately maintained from year to year."

The present strength of the Corps is fixed at 1,000. The proposed bill will allow an increase of 536 cadets. This additional number can be cared for, on an emergency basis, by assigning three cadets to each room throughout the barracks.

The proposed legislation will authorize the Secretary of War to make additional appointments when on the date of admission, which is now July 1, the total number of cadets is below that authorized. The assurance of an approximate uniform strength for each new fourth class would result in the total authorized strength being maintained and permit the plant to function at its greatest efficiency.

"Appointments made by the Secretary of War would be in addition to those otherwise authorized and will not constitute a charge against any unfilled appointment. These latter appointments remain open until the appointive right is exercised by the person in whom vested."

The selection for such additional appointments will be upon recommendation of the Academic Board from the list of qualified candidates. This list will consist of those who were nominated as alternates and those who were authorized to enter the examinations for competitive appointments. All such candidates must meet the required physical and mental standards to be eligible for selection. From this list of qualified candidates, the Academic Board will select those best qualified and recommend them to the Secretary of War for appointment. Whenever all regular appointments are filled for any year, no appointments by the Secretary of War will be authorized.

"The cost of the proposed legislation will require an annual increase in appropriations for pay and allowances amounting to \$1,053.75 per additional cadet appointed. Other additional funds will be required for the following purposes:

Additional training facilities for Department of Tactics, \$3,000.
Extra furniture for Cadet Barracks, \$32,000.
Additional toilet facilities, \$24,000.
Cost of extra cooks and mess attendants (recurring), \$35,000.
Extra mess hall equipment, \$20,000.
New temporary barracks for cadet mess attendants, \$44,000.
Total, \$198,000.

"The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation for the consideration of the Congress."

Comdr. O'Brien Transferred

Comdr. F. K. O'Brien, USN, Officer-in-Charge of the New York Recruiting Bureau and Inspector of the Northeastern Recruiting District, has been assigned to other duties; it was announced this week by the Headquarters of the Commandant of the Third Naval District. Commander O'Brien will be succeeded as Recruiting Inspector by Comdr. B. B. Ralston, USNR, and as Officer-in-Charge of the New York Bureau by Lt. Comdr. John F. Reed.

Resign Defense Position

Described by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, of N. Y., as being necessitated by "sniping"

attacks," Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, New York State civilian defense director, and Lt. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, USA-Ret., assistant director have resigned.

The Governor told newsmen that he would ask the newly created State War Council to reappoint both, who he said, "Have done an excellent job." Governor Lehman added, "I deplore the personal, selfish, political considerations which motivated attacks on these two men."

New Ordnance Officers Graduated

In a unique ceremony, first such observance to be broadcast over a coast-to-coast hook-up, and nationally important because Vice President Henry A. Wallace delivered the principal address and presented diplomas, 95 students of the Officer Candidate School of the Ordnance Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., were commissioned second lieutenants last Saturday, 18 April.

Broadcast over the Blue network, the ceremony was opened by Col. George W. Outland, commandant of the school, who introduced as speakers, Vice President Wallace, Brig. Gen. Roland W. Case, commanding general, Aberdeen Proving Ground; and Brig. Gen. Julian S. Hatcher, commanding the Ordnance Training Center. The invocation and benediction were pronounced by Ch. Russell Young.

Colonel Outland said that the Ordnance School, one of the largest in the Army, "will soon have a capacity of 4,000 students."

General Case stressed that "the young men graduating here today are products of the American free educational system, representing every part of our great country. They are the sons of men high in our government councils, factory workers and farmers."

One of the graduates was 2nd Lt. Robert F. Wallace, son of the Vice President.

General Hatcher told the graduates that "your experience as enlisted men has toughened you and has given you that military background which is the firmest foundation in the world on which to build for military leadership."

Introduced by General Hatcher, Vice President Wallace declared that "during the remainder of this year nearly half of the national effort will be given to war." Results of this expenditure he said would result in our "producing more war materiel than any nation in the history of the world." This to be accomplished by the last half of this year.

Those who received diplomas were:

Marvin C. Beck
John R. Blackwell
Raymond J. Burke
Robert B. Wallace
George W. Gaillard
Myles L. Grover
John D. O'Donnell
Griswold Wilson, Jr.
Fred L. Bryant
Kenneth Teague
Walter J. Allisbrook
H. E. Aulmann, Jr.
Francis E. Barkman
Ed. J. Barry, Jr.
W. Bennerman, Jr.
Stan G. Benko
Orville O. Black
Jack D. Bryan
A. C. Burleigh, Jr.
Johnston S. Casey
J. S. Chalmers, III
Tom R. Clark
LaVar A. Clays
Robert B. Cottrell
William T. Cowle
Robert V. Curie
Thomas F. Dailey
Frank J. Davis, Jr.
Walter J. Donnelly
Charles B. Dudley
Beauvais Duffy
A. R. Edwards, Jr.
George A. Edwards
Sidney Elkes
Russell Erb
Felician F. Foltman
William J. Freeman
Richard B. Freund
Roy L. Fuller
Louis W. Gilland
Vincent D. Girard
Charles R. Gollop
Sidney L. Handler
Stanley E. Healy
James A. Herman
Lee H. Hontz
Afton Isom
R. W. Johnson, Jr.

Services of Supply Changes

The following order by Lt. Gen. Breton B. Somervell—the first major change to be initiated in the organization of the services of supply—has been issued by the Headquarters of the Services of Supply. The new order elevates the heads of the Administrative, Control and Public Relations divisions to branch chiefs and redesignates their offices as branches instead of "divisions" as has heretofore been in effect.

The text of the order follows:

1. In the interest of simplicity and uniformity throughout all elements of the Services of Supply, the letter from the Commanding General, Services of Supply, dated 9 March 1942, subject: Initial Directive for the Organization of the Services of Supply, is modified as set forth in the following paragraphs.

2. Office of the Commanding General, Services of Supply.—a. The Office of the Commanding General, Services of Supply, consists of the following:

(1) The Office of the Chief of Staff, Services of Supply.

(2) Branches as follows:

(a) Administrative Branch (formerly the Administrative Division).

(b) Control Branch (formerly the Control Division).

(c) Public Relations Branch (formerly the Public Relations and Information Division).

b. The heads of the Administrative, Control, and Public Relations Branches are hereby designated as Branch Chiefs.

3. Deputy Chiefs of Staff.—a. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Requirements and Resources, which supervises the Requirements Division, the Resources Division, and the International Division.

b. The Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Procurement and Distribution, which supervises the Procurement and Distribution Division.

4. Staff Divisions.—a. The following offices are established as Staff Divisions, Headquarters, Services of Supply.

(1) Requirements Division.

(2) Resources Division.

(3) International Division (formerly the Defense Aid Division).

(4) Procurement and Distribution Division.

(5) Operations Division.

(6) Training Division.

(7) Military Personnel Division.

(8) Civilian Personnel Division.

(9) Fiscal Division (formerly the Budget and Financial Administration Division).

b. The heads of all Staff Divisions are hereby designated as Division Directors.

5. Office of the Chief of Administrative Services.—This office directs, supervises, and coordinates the functions and activities of all the Administrative Services (see par. 8).

6. For simplicity, the term "Staff Division" will include the Offices of the Deputy Chiefs of Staff, the Office of the Chief of Administrative Services, and the Branches of the Office of the Commanding General.

7. Supply Services.—a. The Transportation Division and the General Depots Division are hereby designated as the Transportation Service and the General Depot Service, respectively. The heads of these services are hereby designated as Chief of Transportation Service and Chief of General Depot Service.

b. The following elements of the Services of Supply, while maintaining their traditional nomenclatures for all other purposes, will be known collectively as Supply Services:

(1) Quartermaster Corps.

(2) Medical Department.

(3) Corps of Engineers.

(4) Ordnance Department.

(5) Signal Corps.

(6) Chemical Warfare Service.

(7) Transportation Service.

(8) General Depot Service.

8. Administrative Services.—a. The Statistical Services, the Special Services, and the Army Exchange Services are hereby designated as the Statistical Service, the Special Service, and the Army Exchange Service, respectively. The heads of these services are hereby designated as Chief of Special Service, Chief of Statistical Service, and Chief of Army Exchange Service.

b. The following services of the Services of Supply, while maintaining their traditional nomenclatures for all other purposes, will be known collectively as Administrative Services:

(1) Adjutant General's Department.

(2) Judge Advocate General's Department.

(3) Finance Department.

(4) Corps of Chaplains.

(5) Special Service.

(6) Office of the Provost Marshal General.

(7) Army Exchange Service.

(8) Statistical Service.

Commands OM Depot

Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins, formerly commanding general of the Sixth Corps Area, has been assigned to duty as commander of the Columbus, Ohio, Quartermaster General Depot.

Women's Corps in Navy

The House this week passed and sent to the Senate legislation, H. R. 6807, creating a Women's Auxiliary Reserve in the Navy.

Also under consideration by the Senate is a bill to create a Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Army.

Unlike the Army, where the reserve will work with the Army but not be a part thereof, the Women's Auxiliary Reserve will be a Naval Reserve Component whose members will receive pay and other benefits of corresponding ranks in the Navy. However, maximum rank in the W. A. R. is expected to be lieutenant commander.

In its report on the bill to the House, the Naval Affairs Committee recommended that minimum age of members of the reserve be 20 years.

Said the committee:

"The Navy Department has recently conducted a survey which discloses the urgent need for increasing the personnel assigned to certain shore activities, particularly those engaged in communication duties. It is believed that, with proper training, many of these duties can be performed with the same degree of efficiency by women as by men."

"Relief of naval personnel by women in such cases would serve to alleviate, to a marked degree, the existing and prospective shortage of seagoing officers and men. This shortage, while serious now, promises to become acute by reason of the naval-expansion program and it is vital that all possible steps be taken, at the earliest practicable time, to remedy this situation."

"The total number of officers and men who would be released for duty at sea, as a result of the utilization of a Women's Auxiliary Reserve, such as that proposed, cannot be accurately predicted at this time. It is believed, however, that the use of such a Reserve in communication duty ashore, alone, would eventually result in the release of 1,000 officers for sea duty."

"The committee are of the opinion that enactment of this bill would be of material assistance in the prosecution of the war, and unanimously recommend enactment of this bill as amended."

"We do not know how many women will ultimately be enrolled," stated Representative Maas, of Minn., sponsor of the bill, on the House floor, "but it may reach possibly 150,000 with the full Navy of women over a million."

"There is a precedent for this in the yeomanettes of the World War. They worked very satisfactorily; they released hundreds and thousands of young men for duty afloat. This bill, however, contemplates a broader service than yeomanette duty."

It is contemplated to use the women on shore duty exclusively. "The bulk of them," declared Naval Affairs Committee Chairman Vinson, "will be what is called petty officers and warrant officers and chief warrant officers, with just a few limited to commissioned rank."

"They are a part and parcel of the Navy, detailed to doing certain work which the women of this country can do just as efficiently as men," he pointed out.

Selective Service Requirements

The War Department announced this week the addition of a new Selective Service classification, Class 1-A (Suspended), to which category will be assigned registrants who are found to have disqualifying defects of a nature which may be correctible. It was explained that those in this classification will not be called until the physical defect has been corrected. Such defects would include, among others, dental defects, correctible nasal obstruction, simple goiter, repairable hernia, and remediable nutritional defects.

The regulations provide for up to three days of hospitalization for men whose physical fitness for military service cannot be determined without hospital study. Whenever possible, Army or other Government hospitals will be utilized for this purpose.

At the same time, the War Department revealed that visual requirements and teeth requirements have been somewhat reduced, permitting many with eye defects formerly classified as 1-B to be now classified as 1-A for non-combatant duty, and likewise allowing fixed and removable bridges and partial or full dentures to be accepted by medical examiners in lieu of natural teeth.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY

Japanese Tactics

The American-Filipino defensive force on Bataan succumbed more to exhaustion and disease than to the overwhelming number of enemy troops poured into the campaign. The Philippine campaign, especially the heroic defense of Bataan, gave this country its first glimpse of the Japanese soldier in action. It has certainly betrayed some of his tactics, weapons, individual abilities, and other information that necessarily will be of great advantage to our War Department.

The following information about the Japanese army has been prepared by THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from official communiques and correspondents' reports from Bataan. It deals chiefly with the Bataan campaign and the characteristics displayed by the Japanese troops in that engagement.

Infiltration: One of the most favorite tactics of the enemy at infiltration attempts—which were usually made at night and which ultimately paved the way for the break in the defense lines—was to send a squad of wire cutters, armed with tommy guns, to cut the barbed-wire entanglements of the defense positions. Other enemy troops would infiltrate through this gap and the entire enemy party would dig in. These infiltrations were usually repulsed by the defenders with the approach of daylight.

Air force: It has been reported that the Japanese army fliers are inferior to naval fliers. Most of the enemy bombers were two-engine planes, with a medium ceiling. New-type bombing planes were employed late in the campaign which had a greater ceiling but were still far inferior to similar type American planes. Dive bombers were none too effective as the pilots usually feared to approach within 10,000 feet of the targets. Virtually all of the fighter planes employed by the enemy were inferior to the American planes employed in the campaign. Markings on the planes employed late in the campaign indicated they were of the most

recent Japanese design (late 1941 models).

Officers: The average Japanese officer, reports indicate, might be younger than his American counterpart and is the product of a narrower education. All Japanese officers and some non-commissioned officers carry swords; and, although the reports from Bataan failed to mention any great bayonet battles, instances were reported of these swords being used in savage hand-to-hand fighting.

Attack: In the early attacks in the Philippines the Japanese necessarily were forced to stop occasionally and consolidate their gains. In the final struggle on Bataan, however, as soon as the American lines were pierced they continued their push without let-up and did not stop to consolidate their gains.

Snipers: Japanese snipers were effective in harrassing our troops on Bataan but they failed to do any great material damage. They took advantage of the camouflage to the utmost, utilizing every tree, bush and shrub to hide their sniping activities. Their marksmanship was inferior to average American marksmen and thus they were no serious problem to the defense force.

Fighting ability: The Japanese showed up well on the defense because they usually fought to the last man, refusing to lay down their arms even when hopelessly outnumbered. It appears that the majority of the troops had been advised that they would be killed if captured and correspondents have reported that they showed great surprise at the humane treatment accorded them by the Americans. Voluntary surrender by the Japanese soldiers were rare, but a number of prisoners were taken by the defenders, especially in the early days of the campaign.

Equipment: The Japanese army seemed to be well armed and well equipped. Their standard rifle weapon was a .257 caliber arm, smaller than the American .30 caliber rifle but effective at close range. Hand grenades are carried by the majority of the Infantry troops and machine and "tommy" guns were used profusely.

Med. Corps Red Cross Auxiliary

The Red Cross Auxiliary at the Army Medical Center entered its fifth year last September. Under the new policy, it is now called The Army Medical Corps Auxiliary of The District of Columbia Chapter, American Red Cross.

The activities have been greatly extended and continue to be under the supervision of Miss Margaret H. Lower, Field Director at the Army Medical Center.

Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, Surgeon General of the Army, and Brig. Gen. Shelley U. Marietta, Commanding Officer of the Army Medical Center, are honorary members of the auxiliary board and are giving all possible cooperation to the auxiliary in its work. The officers are as follows:

Chairman: Mrs. James C. Magee, wife of the Surgeon General of the Army.

Vice Chairman: Mrs. S. U. Marietta, wife of the Commanding Officer, Army Medical Center.

Secretary: Mrs. Daniel J. Sheehan, wife of Major Sheehan, MC.

Knitting and Production: Mrs. James C. Kimbrough, wife of Colonel Kimbrough, MC, assisted by Mrs. Cleon J. Gentzkow, wife of Colonel Gentzkow, MC.

Motor Corps: Mrs. William C. Porter, wife of Colonel Porter, MC.

First Aid: Mrs. Arden Freer, wife of Colonel Freer, MC.

Home Nursing and Nurses' Aides: Mrs. Norman T. Kirk, wife of Colonel Kirk, MC.

Nutrition: Mrs. Thomas G. Hester, wife of Major Hester, MAC.

Hospital and Recreation: Mrs. Charles F. Shook, wife of Colonel Shook, MC.

Staff Assistants: Mrs. James R. Hudnall, wife of Colonel Hudnall, MC.

Courses have been completed in Standard and Advanced First Aid. Fifty-five certificates were issued in the Standard Course and forty in the Advanced Course.

Classes are now being given in First Aid, Nutrition, and Home Nursing. These classes are being instructed by qualified members of the Auxiliary.

One hundred and thirty-one ladies are working in knitting and production.

The Hospital and Recreation Corps (Gray Ladies) have been on duty at Walter Reed General Hospital since 1918. A Junior Group from the Auxiliary is in training, taking the short course as the full course required for Gray Ladies cannot be given at present.

Corps Area Shifts

Four states in the South and Southwest have been transferred in a realignment of Army Corps Areas designed to facilitate defense, supply, administration and control of these states, the War Department announced this week.

The shifts are: Arkansas, from the Seventh to the Eighth Corps Area; Louisiana, from the Fourth to the Eighth Corps Area; Arizona, from the Eighth to the Ninth Corps Area; Colorado, from the Eighth to the Seventh Corps Area.

Selective Service records, personnel and administrative procedure will be turned over to the new Corps Area Commanders by 1 July, 1942. Until that date, induction of Selective Service registrants and administrative control will remain in the hands of the former Corps Area Commander. There will be no necessity for the physical transfer of military personnel or civilian employees, officials said. They will remain in their present stations, without change in their status or duties, merely being placed under the administrative control of the new Corps Area.

Under the new alignment, the nine Army Corps Areas into which the Continental United States is divided will include:

First Corps Area, (headquarters, Boston, Mass.), Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and certain military installations in New York State.

Second Corps Area, (headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y.), New York (less portion attached to the First Corps Area) New Jersey and Delaware.

Third Corps Area, (headquarters, Baltimore, Md.), Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Fourth Corps Area, (headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.), North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.

Fifth Corps Area, (headquarters, Columbus, Ohio), Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Kentucky.

Sixth Corps Area, (headquarters, Chicago, Ill.), Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin.

Seventh Corps Area, (headquarters, Omaha, Neb.), Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Wyoming.

Eighth Corps Area, (headquarters, San Antonio, Tex.), New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Ninth Corps Area, (headquarters, Fort Douglas, Utah), Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California.

Chemical Course for Enlisted Men

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—The following are attending the Second Chemical Warfare Service Enlisted Men's Course from 20 April to 23 May 1942:

Technical Sergeants William G. Rodney, Frank J. Sanders, and Ralph R. Wance.

Staff Sergeants Howard P. Adams, Richard M. Byers, Joseph M. Garber, Frederick D. Helm, Philip M. Holliday, Samuel N. Hurst, Alvin Karinsky, Clarence A. Reynolds, Kenneth A. Wright, and Frank J. Zytowski.

Sergeants Robert A. Beough, Don K. Caway, Robert O. DeZemler, Alfred J. Fulton, Harlan T. Graham, Rufus K. Hawkins, James F. Olds, Paul Sendzicki, Stephen T. Treadaway, and Albert J. Zvarek.

Technician Fourth Grade William F. Reeve, Corporals Mitchell A. Barron, Sherman J. Covet, Martin F. Henrotin, James A. Hraby, Robert F. Nastre, and Jesse F. Sweet.

Technician Fifth Grade Edward F. Owens, Privates First Class Edward J. Appling, Bernard H. Cohn, Herbert W. Crispin, Harry A. J. Dugan, Howard D. Elliott, and Jack A. Steinbrecher.

Privates Donald S. Brainard, and Winfred W. Dudley.

Pleased With Signal Activities

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson told a press conference this week that he was well pleased with the work of the Signal Corps in its installation of radio detection devices, and the extensive training program for personnel to man these important instruments, which he said were able to detect the presence of enemy planes and ships 100 miles at sea.

The Secretary's statement was made following an inspection trip last week to Ft. Monmouth, N. J., Signal Corps center, and to a radio detection installation, where he saw the Signal Corps equipment in actual operation.

Stressing the importance Signal Corps activities have taken on in modern warfare, Secretary Stimson told reporters that more than 1,000 officer candidates a month are beginning a three month instruction course at the Ft. Monmouth Signal school.

Queried as to whether the radio detection devices would be installed over the entire area, Secretary Stimson explained that this was being done now. He said that he was gratified at the rapidity with which this is being accomplished.

Adjutants General's Association

More than 100 delegates to the Adjutants General's Association meeting in Washington this week heard Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, president of the National Guard Association, declare that the rapidly growing home guard which is replacing National Guard units throughout the country is proving "amazingly effective." The delegates were also addressed by Maj. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, Iowa, president of the Adjutants General's Association.

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Ask More Vice Admirals

The Navy Department this week recommended enactment of legislation removing present restrictions on the number of vice admirals, but expressed its opposition to giving rank of vice admiral to chiefs of Navy bureaus and to the Judge Advocate General.

In a letter to the chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee commenting on a bill, H. R. 6658, introduced by the chairman, Secretary of the Navy Knox stated that the proposal to give advanced rank to bureau heads should be postponed at this time "in view of the reorganization of the Navy Department which is now contemplated."

Removal of the limit on the total number of vice admirals, however, would assist in giving the Navy Department "the utmost flexibility in organizing and assigning units for the furtherance of the mission."

Text of Mr. Knox's letter to Representative Vinson follows:

"The bill H.R. 6658 'Providing for the rank of chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department in time of war, and for other purposes,' was referred to the Navy Department by your committee with request for views and recommendation thereon.

"The purpose of section 1 of the bill is to authorize chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department, including the Judge Advocate General, in time of war, in the discretion of the President, to have the rank, pay and allowances of a vice admiral.

"The purpose of section 2 of the bill is to remove the limitation on the number of officers who may be designated to serve with the rank of vice admiral as provided by the Act approved 17 July 1941.

"The Navy Department is of the opinion that section 1 of the bill H.R. 6658 should not, at least at the present time, be enacted into law in view of the reorganization of

the Navy Department which is now contemplated.

"The Navy Department considers that it is imperative, in time of war, that the Commander-in-Chief have the utmost flexibility in organizing and assigning units for the furtherance of the mission, and it is likewise necessary that there be authority to designate officers with sufficient rank to carry out the tasks assigned. It would appear that enactment of section 2 of the bill would be of assistance in obtaining this objective.

"The additional cost that would be involved by enactment of section 1 of the proposed legislation would be \$4,000 per annum. No worthwhile estimate can be made with respect to the cost of section 2, although the increase would be \$500 per annum for each vice admiral so designated.

"In accordance with the foregoing, the Navy Department recommends enactment of section 2 of the bill H.R. 6658, but further recommends that section 1 be deleted therefrom.

"The Navy Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this recommendation."

Navy Promotions

Recommended by their commanding officers for outstanding qualities, 195 enlisted men and warrant officers of the Navy have been selected for temporary promotion to ranks as high as lieutenant in the Naval Reserve.

Two were recommended for lieutenant, 10 for lieutenant (junior grade), 61 for ensign, 11 for chief warrant officer, and 111 for warrant officer. Some of the promotions have already been effected.

The nominations were reviewed by an Administrative Board composed of Capt. S. N. Moore, USN, President; Comdr. John L. Reynolds, USN; Lt. Comdr. John R. Perry, (CEC), USN; Lt. Comdr. John L. Reinhardt, USNR; Lt. Comdr. Carl H. McMillan, (MC), USN; Lt. Comdr. George L. Catlin, USNR; Lt. Comdr. Ernest A. Ruth, USNR; Lt. Thomas J. Montgomery, (SC), USN; Lt. Edwin H. Downes, USNR, Members; and Lt. W. C. Hughes, USNR, Recorder.

Those recommended are listed below:

To Lieutenant	John Aitken	Edmund Whalley
Seaman Gaddis	Alfred R. Norris	Henry L. Oakes, Jr.
To Lieutenant (Jg.)	Edmund J. Burke	William H. Pitkin
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Maurice P. Kelly	Earle F. Stone
Vendell E. Lindberg	Wendell A. Young	

To Ensign	Charles J. Crowley, Jr.	Alexander Ingerich
John Aitken	William S. Howe	Edward J. Jall
Edmund J. Burke	Joseph F. Robinson	Alfred L. Johnson
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Tony Mardesich	Robert E. Johnson
Vendell E. Lindberg	Clarence W. Starrant	Eugene F. Keefe

To Ensign	Graham G. Alvord	John C. Kenneally
John Aitken	Robert F. Andree	Grant F. Kibbel
Edmund J. Burke	Shirley S. Arrighi	Harold V. Lamberson
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Marvin L. Bannon	Robert K. Logan
Vendell E. Lindberg	Matthew Barberi	Charles W. McElroy

To Ensign	Albert H. Callahan	W. V. Maggiolino
John Aitken	Lorron G. Caryl	Charles A. Martin
Edmund J. Burke	Omar H. Cheer, Jr.	Norman A. Matson
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Norman L. Claxton	William E. Medford
Vendell E. Lindberg	Thomas K. Connellan	Edgar J. Melchione

To Ensign	Robert J. Driscoll	Michael J. Murray
John Aitken	Guy E. Elsey	Daniel J. O'Connell
Edmund J. Burke	Charles M. Everett	Marvin C. Park
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Stanley J. Farmer	William K. Paynter
Vendell E. Lindberg	Gerald C. Fisher	Hillary E. Renz

To Ensign	John H. Foeller	Eldon L. Roberts
John Aitken	Michael Fogoros, Jr.	Aaron Rowsemit
Edmund J. Burke	Gale P. Gotschall	James H. Skillin
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Robert C. Graham	Richard A. Storm
Vendell E. Lindberg	George B. Gross	Myron D. Thaxter

To Ensign	David L. Hasbrouck	John O. Thornberry
John Aitken	William S. Havens	Donald E. Williams
Edmund J. Burke	Wayne W. Hayes	William H. Williams
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Richard S. Heady	D. M. Wirtshafter
Vendell E. Lindberg	C. H. Heinbockel, Jr.	Donald Woodrum, Jr.

To Ensign	John H. Higgins	John H. Higgins
John Aitken	To Chief	To Chief
Edmund J. Burke	Harold L. Barnstead	Harold L. Barnstead
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Louis A. Bergstrom	Louis A. Bergstrom
Vendell E. Lindberg	Ernest A. Bokien	Ernest A. Bokien

To Ensign	Daniel U. Colburn	William O. White
John Aitken	William DeVaughn	Donald M. Wilcox
Edmund J. Burke	Herbert F. Kemp	

To Ensign	M. C. Alexander, Jr.	Otto H. Berchtold
John Aitken	Burton R. Anderson	James M. Blume
Edmund J. Burke	Wm. O. Armstrong	Paul L. Bredenbach
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Henry C. Aspinall	John F. Brodersen
Vendell E. Lindberg	Robert M. Austin	Archie Bunting

To Ensign	George T. Babbitt	Robert H. Burns
John Aitken	Thomas H. Barrett	William D. Burrows
Edmund J. Burke	Sidney Z. Bear	Merrill Calum
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Schribe P. Beck	Clarence E. Carlson
Vendell E. Lindberg	Lanier H. Bell	William J. Chaffin

To Ensign	Harold M. Bennett	William T. Coffey
John Aitken		

Warrant	William Cook	Milton D. Meyrowitz
John Aitken	G. L. Copenhefer	William H. Miller
Edmund J. Burke	William T. Curie	Chester C. Misner
Philip J. Deering, Jr.	Albert J. D'Amour	Thomas W. Mullin
Vendell E. Lindberg	Albert W. DeLay	Lionel M. Murphy
	William McK. Derby	Edward B. Olsen
	Ashberry Easter	Joseph L. Palmer
	Robert W. Elton	Alvin T. Parvin
	Julian C. Fargason	Millard E. Pate
	Frank E. Fenn	William J. Pleining
	Mortimer W. Freeman	Charles C. Pollard
	Russell R. Frew	William M. Pitchford
	James J. Galloway	Raymond G. Priaty
	Charles R. Gaunt	James E. Pryal
	Benjamin F. Gerttula	Lee T. Ridenour
	Albert N. Giddis	Gedney M. Rigor
	Stafford B. Greene	Victor L. Robinson
	Hubert B. Griggs	Benjamin F. Rogers
	John McC. Hardy	Edward F. Ross
	Carl C. Higgins	Harry A. Rossier
	Warren H. Higley	Walter B. Russell
	W. S. H. Hoggood	Thomas J. Ryan
	James O. Holmes	Eric H. Sergeant
	Howard E. Holtzman	Richard Schell, Jr.
	James E. Irvine	Marlon G. Schleigh
	Everett E. Isle	George A. Schnabel
	Floyd E. Jackson	Bruce V. Self
	Roy W. Jacobs	H. St. C. Simmons
	Robert L. Jenkins	Melvin C. Skating
	Clyde R. Johns	John S. Smith
	Clifford E. Johnson	Russell E. Smith
	Henry B. Johnson, Jr.	Paul St. Jerome
	Dietrick J. Julius	Robert C. Straub
	Charles L. Keck	Arthur L. Surface
	Oliver H. Kelley	Joseph D. Taylor
	Henry B. Kroger	Charles D. Todd
	Irving C. Langlois	Thomas H. Tucker
	Francis R. Lenaeus	Harry P. Updike
	Alvin L. Loughlin	John D. Venen
	Charles E. Lundfelt	Vincent A. Voellinger
	Julius G. Luongo	Dallas W. Wilson
	W. H. McLatchey	L. L. Woodruff
	Douglas M. McNeill	Robert J. Warnous
	John W. Markey	Edmond L. Weber

who heads the organization at St. Louis, that contributions for the Navy Relief Fund were stopped in that city on 13 April, with its quota oversubscribed by 20 percent. That, I hope, will be only the first item of similar good news to the front line fighting man whose morale needs only two things:—Assurance that we at home are doing the right things for the future welfare of our country. Knowledge that his women and children will be cared for."

More Subs for Navy

Legislation authorizing construction of an additional 200,000 tons of submarines for the Navy has been passed by the House and reported by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

As requested by the Navy Department, the bill H. R. 6932 would have added 170,000 tons to the combatant underway strength of the Navy, but the tonnage was increased by the House Naval Affairs Committee to 200,000 tons.

The committee are advised that the Navy Department contemplates utilization of the authority contained in this bill for the construction of submarines," the committee reported to the House. "The committee are of the opinion, however, that discretion should be vested in the President to depart from this plan in the event that experience gained in this war dictates such a course to be necessary."

The authorization will permit the Navy to lay down new submarines as fast as ships now under construction leave the ways.

As a result of the authorization the nation will begin the largest submarine construction program in its history.

In a speech on the floor of the House, Committee Chairman Vinson said, "This is a departmental bill that I have been urging in the department ever since January, because I became convinced that we ought to have more submarines."

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Class of '97, U.S.N.A.

A gala Re-union of the Class of 1897, U.S.N.A., in celebration of the 45th Anniversary of the graduation of the Class from the Naval Academy, had been planned for this coming June. But due to the existing war conditions it has been considered inadvisable to hold a large Re-union for classmates and families this year. So, the Re-union has been postponed until 1947 to celebrate the 50th Anniversary.

However, by direction of the Class President, it is now planned to hold an informal, stag dinner for classmates only—at the *Army and Navy Town Club, Washington, D. C.*, on Friday evening, 29 May 1942—in observance of this Forty-Fifth Anniversary. Details of this Re-union will be sent out later by the Secretary, and it is hoped that as many of the classmates as possible will be present.

Change Name of BuNav

Legislation changing the name of the Bureau of Navigation to the "Bureau of Naval Personnel" has been passed by the House.

The bill H. R. 6874 also changes the title of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to "Chief of Naval Personnel" and the title of the assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation to "Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel."

The change in titles will more appropriately describe duties of the agency, since with transfer on 8 April 1942 of the Hydrographic Office and the Naval Observatory from the bureau to the Office of Naval Operations, the work of the bureaus is entirely confined to personnel.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

Legislation, H. R. 6818, authorizing the temporary promotion by the War or Navy Department of Coast and Geodetic Survey officers transferred to those services, and the temporary promotion of officers advanced in the Survey to fill their vacancies was voted by the House this week.

U. S. COAST GUARD

CAPT. C. H. JONES, USCG, has been assigned to duty as Chairman of the Permanent Board at Coast Guard headquarters, succeeding Capt. Phillip F. Roach, USCG, who has been transferred to an important West Coast assignment.

Capt. Robert Donohue, USCG, from the Coast Guard base at New London, Conn., will assume Captain Jones' duties as chief personnel officer for the Coast Guard.

Advisory Committee Meets

The Coast Guard Advisory Committee, composed of Prof. H. L. Seward, Yale University, Dean J. W. Barker, special

assistant to the Secretary of Navy, Dean H. E. Clifford, Harvard University, Prof. G. E. Russell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Judge T. W. Swan, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, met last week at the Academy where they reviewed the curriculum with respects to war.

Posters Receive Praise

Much praise has been accorded Chief Printer John D. Wisinsky, USCG, for his excellent poster productions on port security measures and Coast Guard enlistment. Under his direction, a staff of Coast Guardsmen design and print the posters.

Navy, Marine Nominations

The Senate this week confirmed nominations of a number of Navy and Marine officers for promotion to higher grades.

Nominated for temporary promotion to rear admiral were Capts. Alva D. Bernhard, Alan G. Kirk, William R. Munroe and John F. Shafroth, Jr.

Nominated for promotion to major general, temporary, were Ralph S. Keyser and Seth Williams, while Col. Ralph J. Mitchell was nominated for temporary promotion to brigadier general.

Other nominations which were confirmed were listed on page 842 of the 4 April and page 893 of the 11 April issues of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Repair of Canadian Ships

Commandants of all Naval Districts and commanding officers of Navy Yards and Naval stations have been authorized by Secretary of the Navy Knox to undertake urgent repairs and minor alterations to ships of the Canadian Navy, and to issue provisions and fuel to such vessels, without obtaining the Navy Department's approval, it was announced this week.

Retired Officers Association

The Retired Officers Association of the U. S. Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast & Geodetic Survey and Public Health Service, with Headquarters in Los Angeles, California, advise that recently it has increased its Roster by the following new members or contributors:

U. S. Army—Maj. Gen. Henry Jersey, Brig. Gen. B. F. Browne, Brig. Gen. M. J. Lenihan, Brig. Gen. Berkeley Enochs, Col. Chas. A. Lewis, Col. Otto R. Cole, Col. R. W. Collins, Col. B. T. Merchant, Col. Mark L. Ireland, Col. H. F. Colley, Lt. Col. James Mackay, Lt. Col. Levi L. Beery, Lt. Col. Peter T. Carpenter, Lt. Col. F. M. Chilton, Lt. Col. Claude C. Langley, Lt. Col. B. W. Mills, Lt. Col. F. A. Crane, Lt. Col. A. H. Mackie, Lt. Col. H. S. Cole, Lt. Col. Theodore Barnes, Lt. Col. Montgomery T. Legg, Lt. Col. H. L. Freeland, Lt. Col. J. D. Mathews, Maj. Ralph E. Powell, Maj. J. D. Cope, Maj. O. M. Baldinger, Maj. H. B. Dixon, Maj. A. J. Brandon, Maj. Otto Christian, Maj. L. I. Harvey, Capt. John A. Pierce, Capt. R. W. Wittman, and Capt. James N. Lothrop.

U. S. Navy—Rear Adm. P. W. Foote, Rear Adm. C. H. Woodward, Capt. Richard D. White, Comdr. Gale A. Poindexter, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Brenner, Lt. Comdr. R. H. Smith, and Ch. Pay Clk. W. A. Swanson.

U. S. Marine Corps—Capt. T. S. Whiting.

Rubber Conservation

Revision of specifications so that the rubber heel is eliminated completely from three types of footgear, and revisions of specifications resulting in a sharp reduction of rubber in five other items will save 4,869,825 pounds of crude rubber and 7,162,186 pounds of reclaimed rubber during the last 8 months of 1942, the Quartermaster Corps announced this week.

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War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Department
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

ARMY NOMINATIONS

The following nominations for promotion and transfer in the Army have been submitted to the Senate:

Transfers

To AGD—Maj. Lyman L. Judge, Cav.
To AC—1st Lt. Robin B. Epler, CWS, and
following 2nd Lts.:

J. P. Faris, Jr., CE John F. Harris, CE
Donald H. Heaton, CE H. E. Nankivell, CE
A. H. Snider, SC H. W. Norton, FA
J. D. Thompson, Inf. E. T. Poole, Jr., Inf.
H. W. Trimble, Inf. C. A. Thompson, Inf.
W. C. Cochran, CAC G. H. Pittman, Jr., SC

Promotions

To be Lt. Cols., Regular Army:
Lee G. Clarke, AGD A. E. Rothermich, Inf.
E. C. Dorrien, Inf. Stowe T. Sutton, Inf.
Saikey R. Hurt, FA James A. Brown, Inf.
James C. Horne, Inf. E. R. Thorpe, Inf.
W. W. Moore, QMC Douglas Sugg, Inf.
F. B. Hodson, Inf. Milo C. Pratt, QMC
Robert T. Zane, AC LeRoy A. Walhall,
Irving Compton, Inf. AC
R. W. Brodlow, Inf. L. V. Beau, Jr., AC
To Majors, Regular Army:

R. K. Charles, Jr., MC J. J. Hornishner, MC
C. F. H. Moehlmann
To be Captains, Regular Army:
A. A. Towner, Jr., MC W. N. Donovan, MC
William D. Dice, MC Norman C. Veale, MC
R. E. Reiner, MC Richard J. Burch, DC
Francis P. Wells, MC J. P. Williams, DC

NAVY PHYSICAL TRAINING
GRADUATES

Having completed their one month indoctrination course at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, 200 well-known athletic figures last week headed for scattered sections of the nation to handle various physical-training assignments under the Navy's vast new pilot-training program.

The first of four classes of approximately 200 each to complete the rigorous training instruction, the prominent coaches and athletes will now proceed to a score of local Naval Aviation Cadet Selection Boards throughout the United States, to the Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department, Washington, and to the four pre-flight training centers located at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, and St. Mary's College, St. Mary's College, California. Following temporary duties, all the instructors will receive permanent assignments at one of the four university centers.

The job before these new Naval officers is to make the 30,000 students entering the Navy's air arm every year stronger and tougher than the enemy, physically as well as mentally. Coaches and athletes have been chosen as instructors in the "toughening" program in the belief that they, better than any other group of Americans, can mold the students into aggressive, offensive-minded pilots during the brief, three-month period of pre-flight schooling at the university induction centers.

In addition to the instruction in physical training, the new officers will pass on to their charges the training in Naval customs and traditions gained at the Naval Academy indoctrination school.

The list of the athletic instructors follows:

Sgt. Jacob Bader Pvt. Erwin Gaston
Sgt. Wm. A. Barnes Pvt. O. A. Huff-
stedter
Sgt. Lee Miller Pvt. Richard L. Ida
Sgt. S. J. Riley, Jr. Pvt. W. F. Johnson
Cpl. Lawrence J. Gunn Pvt. D. F. Jones
Cpl. B. T. McCarthy Pvt. Hal Juergens
Cpl. Earl R. Stoker Pvt. Irving Katz
Pvt. Icl. J. W. Alliger Pvt. Wm. A. King
Pvt. Icl. K. T. Cald-
well Pvt. Icl. John Carr, Jr.
Pvt. Icl. F. R. Fisher Pvt. W. H. Loeffler
Pvt. Icl. J. T. Hayes Pvt. W. L. Mackle-
wicz
Pvt. Icl. R. D. Kerwin Pvt. G. J. Maskin
Pvt. Icl. M. W. Kohl-
hauer Pvt. Robert Matz
Pvt. Icl. P. A. Mera Pvt. J. R. Magoch
Pvt. Icl. E. N. Potts Pvt. G. M. McCook
Pvt. Icl. C. G. Wilson Pvt. W. R. McLaugh-
lin
Pvt. Icl. Paul Zonotto Pvt. R. T. Meyer
Geo. L. Andrews Pvt. H. M. Mickelson
Pvt. Victor L. Bates Pvt. Albert Presky
Pvt. G. F. Blechert Pvt. Ralph W. Britt
Pvt. Ralph W. Britt Pvt. Dempsey Rich-
ardson
Pvt. J. W. Butts Pvt. Wm. Rosenberg
Pvt. M. W. Caldwell Pvt. Sam C. Sebree
Pvt. M. F. Copeland Pvt. Paul N. Siegel
Pvt. Uel L. Davis Pvt. R. B. Skelton
Pvt. R. A. Dubuc Pvt. J. E. Sutherland
Pvt. A. L. Dudley Pvt. Geo. V. Timko
Pvt. Thos. P. Egan Pvt. Robert Welsh
Pvt. R. Y. Fahlgren Pvt. G. A. Werth
Pvt. C. A. Fjeldstad Pvt. H. P. Williams

NAVY PETTY OFFICERS' CLASS

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—Attending the seventh petty officers' gas mask repair class here 20 April to 6 May 1942, are the following:

Laurence J. Arts, CM3c, USNR.
James W. Chapin, Jr., CM3c, USNR.
Harry E. Dalton, CM3c, USNR.
Vernon E. Dalton, Jr., CM3c, USNR.
Preston Goss, CM3c, USNR.
Preston Patnode, SF3c, USNR.
Clarence T. Hall, SF3c, USNR.
Joseph W. Scheinfeld, SF3c, USNR.
Oscar C. Stone, SF3c, USNR.
James J. Kubus, SF3c, USNR.
William F. Griffith, SF3c, USNR.
Gilbert D. Newton, CM3c, USNR.

OFFICIAL ORDERS

NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST
GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

Ens. L. Paradeau Ens. W. J. Mehl
Ens. D. Patterson Ens. R. E. Meyer
Ens. C. C. Payne Lt. L. M. Mullins
Lt. B. Spearman Ens. J. Abrams
Lt. C. C. Sportsman Lt. (Jg) W. R. Augustin
Lt. (Jg) T. A. Steele Lt. (Jg) J. Boyd
Ens. L. B. Tipton Ens. L. B. Casey
Lt. (Jg) J. Walker Lt. (Jg) D. P. Chalmers
Ens. W. E. Weathers Ens. N. H. Chivers
Ens. Rex Williams Ens. J. J. Daly, Jr.
Lt. S. Williamson Ens. S. J. Donato
Lt. (Jg) E. J. Adams Ens. J. J. Economos
Ens. B. L. Bennett Ens. H. E. Negele
Lt. (Jg) Trevor Rees Lt. (Jg) F. L. Gillospie
Lt. (Jg) J. Truskowski Ens. E. W. Greene
Ens. E. C. Bardo Ens. W. J. Hartwell
Lt. (Jg) P. H. Boland Ens. J. M. Hewlett
Ens. R. S. Carlson Ens. D. Keiper
Lt. (Jg) C. P. Erdmann Ens. E. Finzel
Ens. R. L. Flora Ens. Arthur Jones
Ens. R. S. Grieve Lt. (Jg) T. R. Ward
Ens. E. J. Jankowski Ens. L. W. Gift
Ens. A. W. Kirkland Lt. (Jg) Don Heep
Ens. E. J. Langhurst Lt. (Jg) M. Wells

In addition to the names of graduates of the first indoctrination course held at Annapolis, the Navy Department announced this week that the following class of outstanding coaches and athletic officials enrolled in the second class this week:

Benjamin H. Allen Robert B. King
William N. Allen Elmo J. Koll
George F. Anderson Samuel K. Koontz
Stanley Anderson John A. Kubitski
Wm. R. Anderson Frank C. Lane
Joseph M. Angeleo Elwood B. Lang
James C. Bailey Allen M. Learned
Phil E. Balyeat Walter P. Ledet
Gene A. Bankston Clyde V. Lee
David C. Bartelma William T. Leffler
Henry Bartos Newton C. Loken
W. O. Baskin, Jr. Albert E. Lumley
M. A. Baumgartner Walter C. Lunsford
David R. Beaver Edward G. Manske
William R. Bond Edward S. Masavage
Joseph W. Boase John P. Bowes
Herbert B. Brackett Stuart P. Brewbaker
Pierce O. Brewer F. M. Brown
Raymond C. Brown Raymond C. Brown
Robert H. Brown Wesley Brown, Jr.
Manon R. Brownlee Robert P. Brunson
Robert P. Brunson Thomas J. Bukvich
David C. Busey David C. Busey
Timothy J. Carey Maurice G. Clarke
Maurice G. Clarke Vaughan D. Corley
Albert W. Couppé Leo J. Cronan
Harold F. Crites Frank S. Cumisky
Albert M. Currie David R. Currie
Sarkis H. Dadigan Joseph S. Debely
Isaac F. Deeter John Dickerson
F. S. Donnelly Philip F. Dougherty
John W. Dowdle John W. Dowdle
Gwyne C. Dowell John F. Druze
John F. Druze Joseph E. Dubsky
William Engmerling Edmund J. Erdelatz
Edgar J. Erdelatz Leonard C. Eshmont
Frank A. Fazula George M. Fleese
George M. Fleese Harry L. Findlay
Harry L. Findlay Edmund J. Fleming
Edmund J. Fleming John E. Fletcher
John E. Fletcher Eugene G. Flick
Gerald O. Ford Frederick H. Gage
Frederick H. Gage Jack S. Gray
Jack S. Gray Byron D. Haines
Byron D. Haines Lindley L. Hatfield
Lindley L. Hatfield Carl D. Heidt
Carl D. Heidt Clyde H. Hendrickson
Clyde H. Hendrickson Victor Heylinger
Victor Heylinger Charles L. Hokenson
Charles L. Hokenson Steve M. Hokut
Steve M. Hokut Jack E. Holstine
Jack E. Holstine Arthur H. Johnson
Arthur H. Johnson Forrest R. Jorden
Forrest R. Jorden Robert K. Kamreth
Robert K. Kamreth Marty G. Karon
Marty G. Karon Walter Kelly, Jr.
Walter Kelly, Jr. Edgar Kerschenrock

Clifton C. Wilkite
Clifford D. Williams
Frank S. Wilton, Jr.
George W. Woerlein
Raymond B. Wolf
Ruel H. Woods
Vernon E. Woodward
James A. Wylie
James S. Wilkinson
Daniel H. Yarbo

NAVAL OFFICERS ADVANCED

Twenty-three officers of the Navy have been selected for advancement to the next higher grade upon retirement or upon the retired list of the Navy as a result of special commendation for their performance of duty in actual combat.

Promotion of the officers is provided for under Public Law Number 464, enacted by the 77th Congress and approved by the President of the United States on February 23, 1942. It applies to all officers retired prior to June 23, 1938, and a staff officers who have been or shall be retired subsequent to that date.

Eligible for consideration by the board which made the selection were those "who have been specially commended for their performance of duty in actual combat by the head of the executive department under whose jurisdiction such duty was performed, and who have not been advanced on the retired list under any other provisions of law."

The officers, who will receive three-fourths of the active-duty pay of the grade in which serving at the time of retirement, are listed below with their present rank:

Rear Adm. Harry E. Yarnell, USN-Ret.
Rear Adm. Middleton S. Elliot (MC), USN-Ret.
Captain Lyn A. Davidson, USN.
Capt. Isaac C. Johnson, USN-Ret.
Capt. James P. Lannon, USN-Ret.
Capt. Richard P. McCullough, USN-Ret.
Capt. Neil E. Nichols, USN-Ret.
Comdr. Cleland Davis, USN-Ret.
Comdr. John B. O'Neill (MC), USN.
Comdr. John Grady, USN-Ret.
Comdr. Frederick V. McNair, USN-Ret.
Comdr. Herbert L. Shinn (MC), USN.
Lt. Comdr. Hugh C. Frazier, USN-Ret.
Lt. Comdr. David R. Lee, USN-Ret.
Lt. Comdr. Richard Wainwright, USN-Ret.
Lt. John Davis, USN-Ret.
Lt. Abraham De Somer, USN-Ret.
Lt. Bernard P. Donnelly, USN-Ret.
Lt. Clark G. Grazier (MC), USN.
Lt. Olaf John Gullickson, USN-Ret.
Lt. John McCloy, USN-Ret.
Chief Boatswain George Cregan, USN.
Boatswain John D. Wilson, USN-Ret.

Receives Award

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, nominated to be a major general, was awarded the Sons of Indiana 1940 Distinguished Service Award in New York last night.

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Official U. S. War Communiques**War Department No. 194, 16 April**

Philippine Theater: Hostile troops landed early this morning on the island of Panay, at points near Iloilo and Capiz. The Japanese came ashore from eight transports, protected by fire from naval vessels and by attacks of enemy aircraft. Our forces in Panay are in contact with the enemy, but details of the fighting are not at present available.

Japanese air attacks on Corregidor are continuing. An enemy bomber was hit by our anti-aircraft fire. It immediately left its formation and when last observed was rapidly losing altitude.

Our big guns pounded batteries in Bataan and Cavite, resulting in a noticeable decrease in enemy artillery fire during the last thirty hours.

Aggressive patrol actions are reported near Moncaya, Zamboanga and Digos in Mindanao, causing substantial enemy losses.

War Department No. 195, 17 April

Philippine Theater: While there has been no communication between Corregidor and Bataan for more than a week, it is estimated

that approximately 35,000 American and Filipino combatant troops, several thousand noncombatant and supply troops and about 25,000 civilians are in Bataan, and presumably in the hands of the enemy. No reports of casualties for the last few days of fighting have been received, but it is probable that they were heavy on both sides.

Among the major units in the Bataan force were the 31st Infantry, Provisional Tank Group, including National Guard units, Provisional anti-aircraft brigade, including National Guard units, 26th Cavalry Philippine Scouts, 45th Infantry Philippine Scouts, 57th Infantry Philippine Scouts, 14th Engineer Battalion, Philippine Scouts, 3rd Engineer Battalion, 12th Medical Battalion, Provisional Signal Battalion, 5th Interceptor Command and Motor Transport Service. In addition, there were several thousand combatant and supply troops of the Philippine Army. There were in Bataan on April 9, 5,536 sick and wounded patients in the various general hospitals.

A relatively small number of troops and all army nurses, totalling 68, were evacuated to Corregidor from Bataan on April 9.

The following general officers were in Bataan on April 9, and having been unreported since that date, are believed to be in

the hands of the enemy:

Major Generals, U. S. Army
Edward P. King, Jr. Albert N. Jones
Geo. M. Parker, Jr.

Major General, Philippine Army:
Guillermo B. Francisco

Brigadier Generals, U. S. Army:
Arnold J. Funk Wm. E. Brougher
Maxon S. Lough Clinton A. Pierce
James R. N. Weaver Alan C. McBride
Clifford Bluelmel

Brigadier Generals, Philippine Army:
Vincent Lim Fidel V. Segundo
Lugher R. Stevens Simeon de Jesus
Mateo M. Capinpin

War Department No. 196, 17 April

Philippine Theater: Three enemy batteries, firing on our forts from Cavite and Bataan, were silenced by our artillery fire during the past twenty-four hours.

Corregidor and Caballo Islands were raided five times by enemy bombers, flying in formations of two to eight planes. One Japanese bomber was hit by our anti-aircraft fire and damaged to such an extent that it is believed to have crashed, though its destruction was not confirmed.

Fierce fighting is reported from Panay, where the enemy landed at Iloilo and Capiz.

War Department No. 197, 18 April
Philippine Theater: Aerial bombardment and shelling of Corregidor by enemy batteries continued throughout 17 April, though with somewhat decreased intensity. Little damage was done.

Guns from our forts silenced several enemy batteries and blasted roads and bridges in Bataan, disrupting communications.

Reports from Cebu indicate that Cebu City is in enemy hands. The city is reported to be burning. Fierce fighting is continuing in that vicinity.

Hostile forces which landed on the Island of Panay are being vigorously opposed by our forces.

War Department No. 198, 18 April

Burma: General Brereton reports from India that American Army heavy bombers conducted a successful night raid on harbor installations at Rangoon. Docks and other facilities were attacked and heavy explosions were heard. On account of poor visibility, it was impossible to determine the extent of the damage.

Our planes encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire from the enemy, but all of our bombers returned to their base without injury.

War Department No. 199, 19 April

Philippine Theater: A small mobile force of Americans and Filipinos, operating in the mountains of northern Luzon, successfully raided enemy outposts in San Nicolas, Natividad and Tayug in Pangasinan Province, during the past few days. Large amounts of military stores were destroyed and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

Our forces on the islands of Cebu and Panay continue to offer stubborn resistance to the enemy advance.

Air raids and artillery bombardment of Corregidor continue. Alert counter-battery fire of our guns has silenced at least four and possibly five, enemy batteries during the past few days. Our effective anti-aircraft fire has kept Japanese bombers at extremely high altitudes.

Our flag on Corregidor was a casualty for a few minutes yesterday. Normally the United States flag flies from a 100-foot pole at the highest point on the besieged island fortress. During an intense bombardment from an enemy battery in Bataan a shell fragment struck the pole and cut the halyard.

Slowly the flag began its descent. However, before it reached the ground Captain Brewster G. Gallup, of Cornell, Calif., Technical Sergeant Ezra R. Smith, of Sumner, Illinois, and Honorio Punongbayan, Philippine (Continued on Next Page)

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Official War Communiques
(Continued from Preceding Page)

lands, rushed up and gathered the colors in their arms.

Not content with saving their country's flag from touching the ground the group of soldiers immediately set about repairing the pole and the severed halyard. Amid the bursting shells the repairs were completed and the flag was soon waving proudly and defiantly at the top of the island, proclaiming to friend and foe that Corregidor still stands.

As soon as General Wainwright learned of the incident he officially commended the trio for their gallant service to the colors.

War Department No. 200, 20 April

Philippine Theater: On 19 April the enemy opened an intense artillery bombardment of our island forts from new positions in Cavite and Bataan. Corregidor was severely shelled, while Forts Hughes and Drum also drew considerable fire.

Our guns returned the fire, silencing at least three enemy batteries and breaking up three truck and troop concentrations in Bataan.

Five dive bombing raids were made on Corregidor. In addition enemy light bombers, operating at high altitudes, made several attacks on Corregidor and Fort Hughes. One Japanese bomber was hit by our anti-aircraft artillery.

Near Zamboanga, in Mindanao, one of our patrols ambushed two bus loads of Japanese troops inflicting numerous casualties.

War Department, No. 201, 20 April

Philippine Theater: Heavy artillery bombardment of Corregidor from 240mm guns of the enemy in Bataan and Cavite, continued all day today. Some casualties and some damage resulted. Hostile air attacks decreased in number and intensity.

Further landings of enemy troops have been made in the vicinity of San Jose on the southwest coast of the island of Panay. In the northern part of this island sharp fighting is reported near Lambanao where the enemy has been temporarily halted by counter-attacks by our troops.

Curacao: Reports received by the War Department confirm the shelling of the coast line of Curacao, Netherlands West Indies, by an enemy submarine on April 19. A small brush fire was started which was quickly extinguished. No damage was inflicted. The submarine disappeared after shore batteries opened fire.

Navy Department, No. 73, 21 April

Far East: During recent operations near the Island of Cebu in the Philippine Archipelago, units of a United States motor torpedo boat squadron made a night attack on a Japanese cruiser which was protected by four destroyers.

Enemy counter-action finally forced the retirement of the attacking PT boats after they had seriously damaged one enemy light cruiser and left it in a sinking condition.

The PT-41 and PT-43 participated in the attack. The PT-34 was forced ashore on the Island of Cebu, but the PT-41 made good its escape. It is believed that the PT-35 was destroyed in order to prevent capture by the enemy during the invasion of the city of Cebu.

The above action has not been mentioned in any previous Navy Department communiqué.

War Department, No. 202, 21 April

Philippine Theater: The heavy artillery fire on our forts lessened somewhat late yesterday. The damage inflicted was not great.

Dive bomber attacks were made by the enemy on Fts. Hughes and Drum. Most of the bombs dropped harmlessly in the water. No damage or casualties were reported at either fort.

The island of Panay heavy Japanese attacks forced our troops to withdraw from two positions in Antique. Our outnumbered forces are continuing their resistance and are exacting a heavy toll of enemy casualties.

War Department, No. 203, 21 April

Philippine Theater: National Guard units fighting in Bataan on 9 April were the 192nd and the 194th Tank Battalions and the 200th Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft.

The 192nd Tank Battalion is composed of companies from Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. The 194th Tank Battalion includes companies from Minnesota, Missouri, California and Washington. The 200th Coast Artillery is from New Mexico.

Three officers and 104 enlisted men of the 200th Coast Artillery were evacuated from Bataan and are now at Corregidor. All other members of these National Guard organizations are believed to be in the hands of the enemy.

War Department, No. 204, 22 April

Philippine Theater: Enemy attacks on our Island forts during 21 April were limited to a few dive bomber raids on Fts. Hughes and Drum.

In Panay, enemy troops from San Jose are attacking our positions near San Remigio and Valderrama in Antique Province. Repeated enemy attacks in overwhelming numbers forced our troops to withdraw from Lambanao.

Reports from Negroes indicate that the enemy is making an air reconnaissance of that island.

"The Locators" Organized

Army wives by the thousands have settled down in towns, hamlets and cities all over the United States while their officer husbands serve overseas. Families from Hawaii, the Philippines and the Canal Zone have returned to the states to live and wait for the return of their menfolk.

At Fort Leavenworth where army officer wives are more fortunate in that their husbands have not yet left the country, Mrs. Charles R. Bathurst, wife of Lt. Col. Charles R. Bathurst, an instructor at the Command and General Staff School, conceived the idea of keeping in touch with officer wives. She, and a number of other wives, started a volunteer group known as The Locators. This organization set up a filing system to keep tab on the addresses of all army officer wives. In due time the location of any officer's wife will be available to her friends. No lists will be released for commercial use.

Only a few days old, The Locators already have an extensive list of addresses and have sent out mailing pieces urging all army officer wives to register their address with the organization. Inquiries for the addresses of wives are sent in with a self-addressed postal card and the information, if on file, is returned.

The Fort Leavenworth women are devoting their time to the organization and

the Officers' Club on the post has furnished free office space from which the organization operates.

Placement of Trained Officers

Army inspecting officers have been instructed by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Commanding General of the Army Ground Forces, to determine whether officers and enlisted men are being assigned to duties for which they are being trained.

General McNair also requested that they offer suggestions for improving unit personnel problems, proposing, if necessary, changes in policies and regulations.

"The streamlining program which the AGF General Staff has adopted," the Department announcement states, "calls for elimination of all obstacles retarding the training of troops. Check lists covering details of unit operations and organization are filled out by inspectors and forwarded to the Army Ground Forces Headquarters where they are carefully studied."

"The organization of 32 new divisions this year, according to General McNair, is being carried out as scheduled. He also pointed out that the training program has not been subordinated to the Army's enlargement, but intensified and improved."

"Newest of the units to be organized is the Tank Destroyer Command which is being set up at Camp Hood, Texas. Other units are receiving special training, including desert warfare and mountain warfare."

"Each new organization has individual problems which are being ironed out with all possible speed. In most cases, commanding officers are authorized to deal directly with all Army branches concerning these problems."

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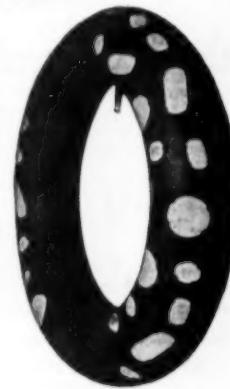
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Bombs for Tokyo

With all American sources maintaining strict silence, the Japanese have been holding more or less of a radio guessing game on the bombing their cities of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya are said to have suffered on Saturday, 18 April. Not one word has been issued by our air services, while Japan evidently has been fishing in troubled water attempting to gain information but getting nothing.

Tokyo radio, supplemented by Berlin and Rome wireless, has given several interpretations of what occurred. In view of closed American lips, one must gauge events from these differing broadcasts. Certain it is that all Japan is suffering from nervous dismay that their country has been attacked for the first time in history and this initial time by Americans.

One must separate the wheat of probability from the chaff of braggadocio in recounting what may have happened.

These radios report that there was considerable damage to Japanese factories, homes, hospitals and schools in a sweep of 1000 miles along the Nipponese sea-coast by American warplanes which strewed explosive and incendiary bombs on Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya. Two alarms were sounded, but stories differ as to the number of planes in these forays and their lengths. One story says there were three carriers and that 14 planes were sighted in the attack, while another declares there were 10 and that they were launched from a carrier on the east coast of Japan and continued on to China after surveying the situation and dropping their explosives.

Some speculators can be found in Japan for any source and destination of these "alleged" sky-warriors. Rumors say

they came from many different directions and departed likewise. One of the latest stories is that one bomber was forced down near Shanghai and its crew taken prisoner by the Japanese. But to review all these would be useless.

There was issued, on Monday, an Imperial Japanese headquarters communiqué. Now this communiqué doubtless was meant to stem the tide of rumors having to do with the flight. Its truth cannot be vouched for, but since it was a statement by headquarters it is printed here, as follows:

"A large navy unit centering around three aircraft carriers appeared 18 April at a distant point off the eastern coast of Japan proper, but, fearing Japanese counter-attack, fled without approaching Japanese shores.

"On the same day approximately 10 enemy aircraft of the North American B-25 type appeared over Tokyo and other areas, flying singly or in pairs.

"The hostile planes which managed to escape being downed appear to have escaped to China.

"Damage caused was extremely slight."

One can pick this communiqué to pieces in the light of radio information from Japan, Germany, Italy and France. For instance, a Berlin wireless says the Japanese government made grants to rebuild factories and other structures laid waste by the Tokyo raid. How, then, could damage have been so slight? Again, it is fair to assume that if three carriers bore the airplanes to within striking distance of Japan, these would most certainly have launched more than 10 aircraft.

And so on and so on.

It begins to look as if the United States has the Japanese worried. Because the thought will not escape most American minds that, if a raid really occurred, it was done so quietly and so expeditiously and so cleverly that even our wily enemies

are baffled. One can think of many reasons why nothing should be said regarding it for months. If the Tokyo radio is to be believed, our planes raided cities from which Japan draws many war supplies. Domei, the Japanese news agency, reported the damage as considerable and said Japanese nerves were badly shaken.

Renewed air raids can be staged over that country much easier if this country keeps the Japanese in a quandary.

Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor

(Continued from First Page)

he became exhausted. Other convalescent patients joined the teams of hospital corpsmen organized to cleanse patients, dress wounds and force oral fluids.

Captain Hayden said that the hospital staff took considerable pride "in the fact that we were able to take care of our own" without having to call in physicians and surgeons from outside the hospital. It was necessary, however, to ask for volunteer trained nurses from Honolulu.

The supply of dried blood plasma at the hospital, essential for treatment of patients suffering from severe burns, was rapidly depleted because of the great number of patients. In order to augment the hospital supply pending receipt of additional supplies by airplane from the mainland, the Naval Hospital received wet plasma from the blood bank at Queen's Hospital, Honolulu. When the urgent need for plasma was made known, hundreds of citizens voluntarily gave their blood at Queen's Hospital.

In the wards, at night, the only light available was the faint blue light from flashlights equipped with blue glass, because no one knew when another air attack might come. This slowed up the doctors' work, especially the intravenous medication so necessary for burned patients, but the work was done.

Turning to his personal experiences on the morning of 7 Dec., Captain Hayden said that he heard a large number of planes shortly before 8:00 a.m., followed by loud explosions. "I didn't pay a great deal of attention to the noise at the time," he said. "The hospital was opposite the Ford Island Air Station. They were sending up planes all the time, and they had been using dynamite for blasting near the hospital."

A second wave of planes came over. Captain Hayden's thirteen-year-old son, Billy, dashed into the room, shouting, "They're Jap planes!"

"I looked out the window," the Captain said. "Three planes went by seventy feet away, about fifty feet off the ground. I recognized them immediately as Japanese from their markings. I told my family to stay in the house and I went over to the hospital."

The hospital staff's first intimation of the attack came at 7:55 a.m., when about twenty Japanese planes streaked over the hospital buildings. Within five minutes the stations for air attack had been manned, and within twenty minutes the battle dressing stations were manned in the operating suite and all ward dressing rooms.

Japanese planes swept in from the direction of the sea, hedgehopping the hospital and skirting around it, flying at low altitude and high speed to reach their objectives—the Ford Island Air Station and the ships upstream. The Japanese did not fire directly on the hospital, but the air about it was filled with missiles, chiefly shell fragments, from anti-aircraft fire.

One of the lessons of Pearl Harbor, according to Captain Hayden, was that clothing offers considerable protection against "flash" burns from the explosion of large bombs, etc. Men who wore undershirts and shorts had face, arm and leg burns. Those without undershirts were burned on the chest and back as well. Men fully clothed suffered only face and hand burns.

"These facts indicate the desirability of all personnel wearing undershirts and long trousers in battle," Captain Hayden said. "At the time of the air raid, many men on board ships dashed to their battle station without waiting to fully dress. Some patients who died in the hospital as a result of extensive body burns would probably not have died had they been wearing more clothes when injured."

All patients suffering from burns were treated by spraying burned surfaces with one or more of several solutions. "Because of the great number of burn cases," the Captain said, "it was necessary to use anything that was available which would spray the solution. Ordinary Flit guns were emptied, immediately refilled with medicated spray, and used to spray patients."

Practically all patients were suffering in a greater or less degree from shock upon admission to the hospital. Most of the deaths in the hospital occurred within twenty-four hours and were due to either acute or delayed shock. "The great importance of the prompt treatment of shock was impressed upon us all," Captain Hayden said. "It takes precedence over all other treatment except control of hemorrhage."

As first treatment for shock, all patients were given one-half grain of morphine sulphate hypodermically. A special group of doctors and nurses was assigned to administer this treatment to patients immediately upon admission.

Orr's technique, the encasement of severely wounded extremities in plaster so that they are completely immobilized, was found especially valuable, Captain Hayden said, because it promotes healing as well as making the patient available for transportation. If the cast is applied at the nearest first aid station, the patient may be transported free from pain to a hospital where adequate final treatment can be given. Otherwise, there would be a slight but irritating movement of the wounded tissues predisposing to infection and causing pain.

In addition to caring for patients, the Naval Hospital offered refuge to the families of Navy personnel on the hospital reservation who moved into the basement of one wing and lived there until Christmas Day, when they were removed for evacuation back to the mainland. "All families, women and children, took the attack very well, indeed," Captain Hayden said, "and cooperated in every way so that they would require a minimum of care."

Captain Hayden's official report on the attack stated, "No special individual is cited for commendation as the entire hospital staff performed their duties in an exemplary manner, without regard for enemy fire, and in accord with the best traditions of the Navy. The entire hospital organization operated smoothly and efficiently, all patients being cared for promptly."

Large Bugle Purchase

They're trumpets to Army procurement officers, and "—\$?" to Army enlisted men. No matter what the nomenclature, the Quartermaster Corps this week reported the purchase by the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot of 22,000 bugles, which should insure a lot of waking up.

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Army Officers Promotions

Shortly after the approval of the service-in-grade promotion act of 13 June 1940, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL published computations of the Adjutant General showing the dates Regular Army officers would be due for promotion to lieutenant colonel and colonel on the basis of total service and service in grade, actual and constructive.

Because recomputations have been made in some cases and because the original published tables were printed in complete detail only for the years 1940, 1941 and 1942, it is believed that the following figures on prospective promotions and retirements will be of interest to Army officers.

On 30 June 1942, that provision of the Act of 13 June 1940 which requires the retirement of brigadier generals who have reached the age of 62, and the retirement of colonels and junior officers who have reached the age of 60 goes into effect.

There is a provision in that act which permits the President to retain on the active list not to exceed 5 per cent of over-age colonels. Since it is planned to retain on active duty most of the officers who would be retired under the act, no colonels over age 60 will be retained on the active list. This plan is adopted as a matter of equitable treatment to all, since otherwise it would easily happen that two colonels between 60 and 64 would be working in the same room or command—one still on the active list and the other retired and kept on active duty.

As of 30 June, approximately 170 colonels, 103 lieutenant colonels and 14 majors will be subject to retirement. These figures do not take into account the fact that some of these officers are serving as chiefs of branches or major generals, Army of the United States, which would keep them on the active list. Nor is there taken into account some recent voluntary retirements. The figures are approximate only.

During the remainder of 1942, the following estimated retirements will take

place under provisions of the Act of 13 June 1940:

1942	Cols.	Lt. Cols.	Majs.
31 July	1	5	..
31 Aug.	1	6	..
30 Sept.	4	6	1
31 Oct.	6	3	2
30 Nov.	2	5	..
31 Dec.	1	6	1

Retirements other than in grade of colonel do not, of course, create vacancies for promotions since all promotions to and including grade of lieutenant colonel are based on service. However, the retirements of the colonels will create approximately 185 vacancies in that grade to which qualified lieutenant colonels can be promoted.

To be promoted, a lieutenant colonel must have a vacancy in the 705 colonels, must have five years in grade of lieutenant colonel, constructive or actual, and

must have 28 years' total service. Based on normal attrition, there is never expected to arise a condition in which vacancies in grade of colonel cannot be filled. There is always expected to be a bloc of lieutenant colonels qualified for promotion.

The most recent promotion status shows the last promotion to grade of colonel as No. 88 in the 20 Apr. 1941 Directory. No. 97 has been nominated for promotion. Over 250 lieutenant colonels are qualified for promotion and need only vacancies to obtain promotion.

The following table shows (1) the promotion list number in the 20 April 1941 Army Directory and the name of the junior officer due for (2) promotion to grade of lieutenant colonel on the basis of service, and (3) eligible for promotion to colonel on basis of service. Of course, actual promotion to colonel must await a vacancy.

No. (Lt. Cols.)	Name	To Lt. Col.	Eligible for Col.	No.	Name	To Lt. Col.	Eligible for Col.
325	C. L. Clifford, Cav.	2-16-43	555	H. C. Wolfe, CE	9-19-42	7- 8-46	
326	O. O. Kuentz, CE	4- 1-43	556	L. E. Edwards, FD	9-19-42	7- 9-46	
327	E. Landreth, Inf.	4-19-43	557	J. F. Battley, CWs	9-30-42	7- 9-46	
429	R. W. Cooksey, Cav.	11-12-43	570	J. H. Doherty, FD	10- 4-42	7- 9-46	
722	C. L. Steel, Inf.	11-30-44	572	M. E. Jennings, CWS	10-20-42	7- 9-46	
3279	D. G. Barr, Inf.	11-29-45	573	H. Harrell, QMC	10-21-42	7- 9-46	
35	T. N. Stark, Inf.	7- 4-41	574	P. E. Burrows, AC	10-21-42	7- 9-46	
239	W. R. Peck, AC	12-18-41	575	G. H. Brown, AC	10-29-42	7- 9-46	
298	M. A. Quinn, QMC	12-18-41	585	C. P. Hardy, CE	11- 4-42	7- 9-46	
445	J. V. Sims, Inf.	4-18-42	595	J. C. Arrowsmith, CE	11- 4-42	7-10-46	
446	Chas. Carlton, Inf.	4-19-42	677	Paul Kellam, Inf.	11-16-42	8-16-46	
447	L. G. Clarke, Inf.	5- 3-42	778	W. E. Donegan, Inf.	11-24-42	9-10-46	
462	L. A. Walthall, AC	5- 4-42	788	H. J. Edmunds, PS	11-28-42	9-16-46	
463	L. V. Beau, Jr., AC	5-31-42	1222	B. S. Halter, Inf.	12-11-42	11- 1-46	
476	R. E. Cruise, CE	6- 4-42	1248	J. W. Smith, PS	1-11-43	1-31-47	
477	L. T. Ross, CE	6-11-42	1286	G. W. Read, Jr., Cav.	7- 1-43	7- 1-48	
478	C. F. Baish, CE	6-30-42	1451	H. J. Hunt, Jr., Inf.	7- 2-43	7- 2-48	
491	S. D. Stungis, Jr., CE	7- 4-42	1452	G. H. Bare, Inf.	9- 4-43	9- 4-48	
492	T. H. Nixon, OD	7-14-42	1464	B. B. Wilkes, Jr., Inf.	6-13-44	6-13-49	
493	A. T. W. Moore, CE	7-31-42	1562	P. H. Kemmer, AC	Aug. '44	Aug. '49	
503	C. C. Blanchard, FA	8- 4-42	1563	Richard Sears, FA	9-23-44	9-23-49	
504	C. B. Bell, Cav.	8- 6-42	1564	J. J. Baker, Inf.	10-31-44	10-31-49	
505	H. W. Holt, FA	8-21-42	1616	G. W. Marvin, CE	Nov. '44	Nov. '49	
506	J. M. Bethel, Cav.	8-26-42	1702	J. H. Dickie, FD	June '45	June '50	
507	C. P. Townsley, FA	8-29-42	1753	A. E. O'Flaherty, Jr., Inf.	Jan. '46	Jan. '51	
541	R. T. Foster, Inf.	9- 2-42	1927	J. E. Olivares, PS	June '46	June '51	
542	F. von H. Kimble, AC	9- 4-42	1928	W. L. Barker, CAC	7- 1-46	7- 1-51	
550	Don E. Lowry, QMC	9- 4-42					
553	S. W. Hulse, QMC	9- 5-42					
554	C. L. Gamble, QMC	9-17-42					

(Officers junior to Major Barker receive no constructive credit; advance to major on 17 years' straight service; to lt. col. on 23 years' straight service; become eligible for col. on 28 years' straight service.)

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Army intends to place first sergeants in first pay grade? Coast Guard's status in Navy defined?

Allotments of warrant officers to Services of Supply issued?

Army's plan to protect status of athletes approved by A. A. U. leaders?

Navy graduates 461 aeronautical administrative officers?

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—In his first address since he assumed control of the Vichy Government, Pierre Laval disclosed precisely the course he intends to pursue. "The policy of entente and reconciliation with Germany," he said, "must be practiced with loyalty." He denounced Britain, inferentially attacked the United States for meddling, and applauded Germany for the "gigantic fight" she is making against Bolshevism. He proclaimed that France, to save her Empire and her civilization, must be a part of the New Order which Hitler is attempting to set up.

Thus the creature of the Fuehrer is obeying his master's will. But not all Frenchmen are doing so. Here in the United States Former Vice President and Premier of the Republic Chautemps has denounced Laval and his aims. General de Gaulle also has done so. Five members of the Vichy Embassy staff in Washington have resigned. Disorders are occurring in France, and participants are being shot.

And in Vichy itself, there is division. Laval is not supreme as was generally believed. He has no control over the armed forces of the Government. Marshal Petain required that the Commander-in-Chief of those forces be Admiral Darlan, his Successor Designate. The latter, while underscoring the separation of the Military from civil rule, mentioned the Marshal and not Laval, in a message to the Army, Navy and Air Commands. However, he asserted he intends to "defend the Empire"—a decision which carries many implications of concern to the United Nations. Disposed to the Axis as is Laval, it may be Darlan is determined to use the Fleet and Air Forces to recapture territory seized by the Free French and to convoy food ships to France. Such measures necessarily would involve war with the United Nations.

Other than to recall Ambassador Leahy "for consultation," the United States and its Allies have made no move. They are awaiting an address which Laval will devote to Franco-American relations. When that address shall have been studied, agreement will be reached as to the procedure to be followed. Participating in the negotiations concerning this agreement will be Canada, which because among her population are French descendants, has a vital interest in its character. The agreement in prospect certainly will not accord any recognition to Laval, nor accept his policy in the remotest degree. The suggestion emanating from Axis sources, that reinforced by France the strength of our enemies justifies discussion of peace, has met with vigorous repudiation by all the United Nations. The answer given is found in the increased bombing of French and German industries, and American bombing of Japan. On the part of the United States and Britain, the war will be carried on until victory is achieved, and that that is Russia's decision is proved by the attacks her troops are making to break up in their inception the invasion plans of Hitler.

Probably the international effect of the establishment of Laval in charge of the Vichy Government is best indicated by the attitude of the Iberian countries. Spanish Foreign Minister Suner is reported to have said that General Franco is willing to send a million Spanish troops if needed to help Germany against Russia, and Portugal is dispatching reinforcements to the Cape Verde Islands. If Franco should dispatch troops to Russia, the United States would be under the necessity of breaking off relations with him. We are not commenting on this report, but are making inquiries to determine whether Suner spoke authoritatively. No objection can be made to Portugal's reinforcement of her Cape Verde Islands garrison. But it is evident that in taking this action, Portugal is seeking to appease Germany.

One immediate result of Laval's assumption of the premiership was the action of the Dominion of South Africa in breaking off relations with the Vichy Government. Undoubtedly this step toward hostility was inspired by the determination to prevent the Vichy government ships from having an opportunity to resupply at Capetown on their way to the Indian Ocean. There is also the prospect that the South African troops will move against Madagascar. Such a move would mean the seizure of the French Naval Base at Diego Suarez, possession of which would facilitate operations against the Japanese attempt to cut the supply lines to the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Harry Hopkins, the confidant of the President, and General Marshall, Chief of Staff, returned to Washington early in the week, thoroughly satisfied with the harmony which prevailed in their discussions with Prime Minister Churchill and the British Staffs Committee in London. These discussions related to the fields of strategy and supply, the former in connection with the establishment of a second front in Europe, the latter with the manufacture and transportation of war materials to England, Russia and other battle areas. The conclusions reached were conveyed to the Pacific Council at a meeting at the White House. Soviet Ambassador Litvinoff expressed himself as gratified with the progress being made in the delivery of materials to his country. Mr. Hopkins was as optimistic as was the Ambassador as to the ability of the Red Armies to hold the Germans. General Marshall contented himself with the observation that he is satisfied with the progress being made everywhere.

The situation of India in the face of Japanese peril is compelling British and American attention. General Wavell is confident this crown possession will not be conquered. He correctly pointed out that its protection lies more in the hands of the Navy than the Army. The objective of the United Nations in this area is to erect a barrier to hold the Japanese against the time when they are ready to launch an offensive. Naval docking facilities are being provided in Western India and Eastern Africa. To convince the people of India that we have no sinister designs, Special Envoy Johnson emphasized "our complete lack" of territorial ambition. This was an answer to Japanese propaganda that we proposed to seize the Indian sceptre when and if it fell from British hands. The arrival of American troops in India, as announced by Colonel Johnson, undoubtedly demonstrates to all the Far East that it is our intention to use our forces even in the heart of Asia should it be deemed advisable. Throughout the Indian negotiations, Colonel Johnson has made it clear that he has been acting personally and not officially, an attitude which Indian Leaders correctly interpreted as demonstrating that the United States has no direct interest in their political affairs.

It is evident that New Zealand is not to be under the direct command of General MacArthur, but will maintain a close liaison with him. The assignment of Rear Admiral Ghormley to the American-New Zealand Command will assure direct connections which will result in harmony and unity of operations.

Armored Force—As a result of a thorough study which showed that severe academic requirements for enrollment in seven of the ten courses at the Armored Force School

is preventing many competent enlisted men from taking training as skilled technicians and junior officers, Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, this week announced a change in entrance requirements. Courses affected by the new ruling are: clerical, tank mechanics, wheeled vehicle, motorcycle, and instructors. Also in this group is the Armored Force Officer Candidate School, recently stepped up to turn out 5,000 junior officers annually.

Rapid expansion of the Armored Force, the 8th Division of which was activated this month, necessitates the training of more skilled mechanics and junior officers than originally required. Courses at the Armored Force School have been streamlined and concentrated, and the school operates on two 7-hour shifts, six days a week.

Army Air Forces—The First Air Force, Mitchel Field, N. Y., disclosed this week that amateur fliers in well-knit task forces are taking part in the Army and Navy's anti-submarine warfare off the Atlantic Coast. Directed by the Army and Navy, their work is to spot and report enemy submarines. The civilian pilots, who are all members of the Civil Air Patrol, were officially praised this week by Maj. Gen. Follett Bradley, commanding the First Air Force of the Eastern Defense Command, who described the valuable reconnaissance flights made by the volunteers, using their own radio-equipped planes.

"Several sinkings scored by Army and Navy bombers are credited directly to a tip-off by civilian volunteers assigned to patrol work in certain Atlantic areas off the United States," General Bradley said. General Bradley then asserted that: "On several occasions enemy submarines about to attack tankers carrying oil to America's overseas forces have dived in flight without releasing their torpedoes on approach of Civil Air Patrol planes."

Summoning of rescue ships to pick up survivors from sunken vessels was also listed as an accomplishment of the patrol missions. These task forces acting in conjunction with both Army and Navy patrols to form a flight net for observation purposes along the seaboard, it was indicated, operate from task force bases set up, staffed and equipped by volunteer pilots, who receive reimbursement only for out-of-pocket expenses.

To meet increasing needs of the Army Air Forces for air crews to man fighting planes and supporting ground crews, the War Department announced this week a plan to recruit men in college universities of the Nation for future requirements of the Army flying services. The plan calls for the procurement of Aviation Cadets through preliminary enlistment as privates in the Air Force Enlisted Reserve. The program will provide opportunities for enlistment on a deferred service basis so that the aviation cadet candidates may continue their education until actually required for Army training.

Students enlisted in the Enlisted Reserve are subject to call to active duty at any time. The plan, however, is to defer them, permitting further scholastic training provided they maintain a satisfactory scholastic standard. Students whose courses or study give them the special instruction necessary for meteorology and communications will be permitted to continue their schooling to enable them to qualify as officers. All those enlisted in the Air Force Enlisted Reserve and deferred for scholastic reasons will be identified by an emblem similar to the familiar Air Forces wing-and-propeller insignia.

Negotiation of contracts which will make available to the Army Air Forces operational organizations representing the Nation's air transport system now are being completed by the Air Service Command, Army Air Forces, and substantially all of the nation's domestic airlines. The contracts, in process as a result of the recent decision of the Air Forces to utilize approximately 25 per cent of the nation's fleet of commercial airliners for the carriage of military cargoes and personnel, will provide for use of airline equipment and personnel on a strictly non-profit basis. The airlines will perform services for the Air Force on a cost basis. An important feature of the contracts is the fact that the equipment, while in operation for military purposes, will be maintained and operated by airlines personnel. Although the Army previously has taken over the operation of individual airplanes and had obtained individual personnel from the airlines, chiefly for Ferry Command operations, this is the first time that the airlines have taken an organized part in the military effort.

A far greater weight of British bombing on German and Nazi-controlled industry than ever before was forecast last week by Air Commodore H. N. Thornton, RAF, Air Attaché to the British Embassy in Washington. Commodore Thornton declared that as the German air force is employed on a wide front in Russia, the Mediterranean, North Africa and Western Europe, "it would quite obviously suit the Germans if both sides agreed to stop bombing industrial cities, factories, railways, and other communications upon which war production vitally depends." He said that it was for this very reason that British bombing of these key objectives had been stepped up and said that Britain is "straining every nerve to increase our effort in that direction."

He cited as an example of the increased British bombings of Germany and its occupied countries, the bombing of the Renault works in Paris of which he said that "we dropped, in under two hours, two and one-half times the tonnage of bombs that the Germans dropped in their raids on Coventry; and we realize that to achieve a lasting effect, we must increase our efforts not two and one-half times, but by a factor going into many tens of times, and that is what we propose to do in the future."

"It may even be that the greatest intensity of attack that we shall be able to develop will not entirely dislocate certain forms of production as we hope, but one thing we can be certain of is that this form of warfare will have such an effect upon the German industrial machine and upon the German people that it will pave the way for whatever form of final offensive it is decided to undertake."

Bureau of Ships—The destroyer Shubrick, built in the record time of 60 days, was launched at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., on 18 April. The new destroyer was named for Rear Adm. William Bradford Shubrick, commandant of the Norfolk yard about 100 years ago. His great-great-granddaughter, Mrs. Grosvenor Bemis of Longmeadow, Mass., christened the vessel. Naval officials accredited the record construction time on the Shubrick to the fact that more men were employed and that some of the construction problems of the Shubrick were ironed out through experience with the destroyer Herndon, launched some weeks ago.

The Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., launched its second submarine for the Navy within 16 days when the Blackfish slid into the Thames River on 18 April. Mrs. Henry de F. Mel, wife of Captain Mel of the Navy purchasing office in New York, sponsored the vessel.

A triple launching during which the cargo steamer Fairland and two minesweepers named the Tumult and the Velocity, slid down the ways was held at the yard of the Gulf Shipbuilding Corp., Mobile, Ala., last week. The two minesweepers were named for the speed with which they were built.

A 75-foot YP patrol boat was launched from the Hutchinson Boat Works, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., last week. It was the first launching of a naval craft at Alexandria Bay since 1918. A number of submarine chasers were built at the yards during World War I.

Marine Corps—Brig. Gen. Ralph S. Keyser, USMC-Ret., and Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, USMC, have been advanced to the grade of major general and Col. Ralph Mitchell, USMC, has been promoted to brigadier general, Marine Corps Headquarters announced this week. The appointments were confirmed by the Senate on Monday and the oaths of office were administered to Generals Keyser and Williams by Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and to General Mitchell by Rear Adm. J. H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department. General Keyser, who returned to active duty from retirement on 1 April has recently been designated Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps. General Williams is Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, a post he has held since 1 Dec. 1937; and General Mitchell is the Director, Division of Aviation, U. S. Marine Corps.

Seventy former Marines with nationally recognized ratings as rifle and pistol marksmen have re-enlisted for assignment as rifle range instructors. Shooting in team and individual matches, these men at one time or another have held virtually every major rifle and pistol championship in the United States. During their previous military service they helped the Marines build their long-standing reputation as the world's best marksmen—a reputation that has recently been confirmed by Leatherneck exploits at Wake Island and in the Philippines.

The 70 experts, most of whom are over-age for combat duty have been appointed platoon sergeants or above under a Marine Corps program designed to release regular instructors for assignment to combat units. They are being detailed to Marine bases and training centers to teach recruits. Additional instructors are needed, and the Marine Corps is continuing to accept applications from qualified former Marines, Headquarters announced. The program is being carried out with the assistance of Capt. C. A. Lloyd, USMC, a winner of the President's Match and members of several champion Marine Corps teams.

Among some of the officers being recalled are: Platoon Sgt. Henry J. Haffner, now on the firing line at the Marine Base on Parris Island, S. C.; Platoon Sgt. Dean R. Penley, serving as a non-commissioned officer at San Diego; Claud L. Floyd, Jr., also on duty at Parris Island; Gunnery Sgt. Salvatore John Bartletti, on duty at Quantico, Va.; and Gunnery Sgts. Frelan S. Hamrick and Edgar L. Rush, stations not disclosed.

Dental Corps—Lt. Col. William H. Siebert, post dental surgeon at Scott Field, Ill., has been assigned as 8th Army Corps dental surgeon with headquarters at Brownwood, Tex. Lt. Col. George A. Cloutier, who entered the Army from civilian practice, has been named to succeed Colonel Siebert.

Signal Corps—Standardization of a wire throwing device which can project telephone and telegraph field wire while a convoy moves along at a speed of 30 miles or more, and which therefore can lay wire at the rate of a mile in two minutes, was announced by the Signal Corps this week. It is anticipated that two trucks will act as a team, one picking up where the other truck exhausts its reels. Signal Corps splicers will unite the ends of wire.

While fixed and portable radio sets have gained great importance in Signal Corps activities, use of the telephone and teletype machines still insures a reliable system of communication to and from division headquarters. These require wires, and it is to meet this need that the wire thrower has been developed.

Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer, has commended two civilian mechanics assigned to the Signal Corps for their outstanding work in setting up signal equipment on a mountain peak in Puerto Rico. General Olmstead cited Max M. Hochstadt, Brooklyn, N. Y., and John J. Basson, Asbury Park, N. J., for completing their task in the face of unfavorable weather conditions, including high winds, rain and mud. "Due to the importance of completing the job in the shortest possible time," General Olmstead wrote, "you frequently worked twelve and thirteen hours per day without overtime."

The two technicians are now studying advanced radio technology at the Signal Corps Laboratories at Ft. Monmouth, N. J., to which they were assigned upon the successful completion of their mission in Puerto Rico.

Corps of Engineers—The Secretary of War has directed that effective 1 May, Repairs and Utilities work in continental United States, the responsibility of the Corps of Engineers, shall be carried out within the geographical limits of each Corps area under the supervision of a Division Engineer, who will have an assistant, designated as Division Utilities Officer.

To meet this order, the Chief of Engineers has directed that supervision of Repairs and Utilities work in the First Corps Area be transferred from the District Engineer, Boston, Mass., to the Division Engineer, New England Division, Boston, and similarly throughout the nine Corps Areas.

A new division to be known as the Mountain Division will be put into effect on 1 May, with headquarters at Salt Lake City, Utah. On the same date, the Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I., Engineer Districts will be withdrawn from the North Atlantic Division and assigned to a new division to be known as the "New England Division," with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

Division engineers recently assigned by the Chief of Engineers are Col. Leonard R. Gallagher, CE, New England Division; Col. Lewis A. Pick, CE, Missouri River Division; while Lt. Col. Arthur J. Sheridan, CE, has been assigned as Acting District Engineer, New York District; and Lt. Col. Peter P. Goetz, CE, as District Engineer, Seattle District. Assignments in the Office, Chief of Engineers, include those of Col. John W. Oehmann, NGUS, to the Administrative Division, Col. Frederick S. Strong, Jr., to the Construction Division, and Lt. Col. Lloyd A. Cross, CE, to the Troops Division.

While these veteran officers were completing motor instruction last Saturday, several hundred graduates of the Quartermaster Officer Candidate School at Camp Lee, Va., were simultaneously receiving their commissions from Maj. Gen. James C. Edmonds, commanding general of Camp Lee. One day earlier, on Friday, 17 April, the officer candidates marched in review before Col. H. L. Whittaker, school commandant, who awarded them diplomas. A feature of this ceremony was the presentation of the school standard to the Commander of Troops, Col. George A. Horkan, QMC, by Mrs. P. H. Drewry, wife of the Congressman from the Petersburg, Va. District, in which Camp Lee is located.

Some perspective of the extent of the War Department officer candidate training program is to be had from Quartermaster Corps disclosure this week that on 6 April, a class of 1200 officer candidates began instruction at Camp Lee, Va., while another Quartermaster officer candidate school at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., opened on the same day with a capacity of 800 students. It is pointed out that another class of 1200 will begin at Camp Lee on 6 May, to be followed by a class of the same capacity on 25 May, and still further by classes of 1200 students each month thereafter. Lt. Col. Albert N. Stubblebine is director of officer training at Ft. Warren.

Because tin and burlap are vital war materials, Quartermaster Corps experts have devised a novel type of paper bag in which flour, sugar, beans, peas and salt are being shipped to troops overseas. The bag consists of six separate thicknesses of Kraft paper, and is moisture-proof, as a result of a layer of paper known as "asphalt laminated."

All Army camps, posts and stations have been notified that special precautions must be taken to salvage all food waste, which has been divided into four classifications for sale under indefinite quantity contracts. These four classifications, drawn up by the Quartermaster Corps, are cooked grease both clear and rough including spent frying fats; raw bones and raw meat trimmings; kitchen waste fit for animal food excluding grease, bones, and raw meat trimmings; and trap grease from interceptors.

A part of the Kansas City, Mo., Quartermaster Depot, under the command of Col. C. J. Blake, an Effects Bureau to handle property left by units going overseas began operation last week. All property of personnel sent overseas, except Government property, will be shipped to the Effects Bureau for storage.

Effects of personnel who die overseas will be disposed of by the Effects Bureau to next of kin or beneficiary whenever possible.

Tank Destroyer Command—Evidence of the progress which has been made in Army planning, the War Department announced late last week that a new large-scale division of the Army Ground Forces—the Tank Destroyer Command—is setting up headquarters at Camp Hood, near Killeen, Tex. The new Tank Destroyer Command is commanded by Brig. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce, who while attached to War Department General Staff, G-3, led in the planning of the new tank "killer" command.

The Tank Destroyer Command is the War Department's answer to enemy tanks. Utilizing speed and mobility to the utmost, the Tank Destroyer Command has as its mission the immense job of hunting out and destroying enemy tank units. It has been organized for the sole purpose of meeting and liquidating the now-familiar blitz attacks of the Nazi Panzer outfits.

The tank "killer" command is probably, outside of the Air Forces, the fastest moving unit of the Army. Its entire organization is built around fast self-propelled artillery, speedy half-track trucks, "jeeps," armored cars, etc. Its tables of organization and requirements are the result of more than six months constant study and research.

The first units of the Tank Destroyer Command were organized late last summer when the Nazi blitzkrieg was rolling at its height and every country in the world was trying to find a counter answer to the new "blitz" war. It was then that the War Department, weighing carefully the reports from European and other battlefields, came to the conclusion that static gun emplacements which would be encircled or more easily knocked out by aerial bombardment than a mobile gun emplacement, developed the first of these provisional tank "killer" units.

These first provisional tank destroyer battalions, which consisted chiefly of half-tracks and jeeps mounting heavy caliber guns, were given their try-out in the large-scale Louisiana maneuvers. From the Louisiana maneuvers the units were sent to the West Coast for Fourth Army maneuvers, and later to the Carolinas for First Army exercises. Throughout these maneuvers their composition and tactics were still experimental; however, a lot of things were learned about these new units. Their first objective—that of giving mobility to anti-tank guns was proved. But at the same time certain weaknesses developed. The tests proved that they needed more supporting Infantry and that they required a much greater portion of heavier guns—provided these guns could be provided without loss of mobility.

About this time the War Department announced the creation of a Tank Destroyer Tactical Training and Firing Center, to be headed by Brig. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce (then a lieutenant colonel), at Ft. Meade, Md. At the same time a Tank Destroyer Board was named to develop tactical doctrine and test materials for the new Tank Destroyer Command. This Board, which is headed by Col. Fay Ross, an Infantry officer, is now stationed at Killeen, Tex. (THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some weeks ago announced the forming of the Tank Destroyer Command and the Tank Destroyer Board at Killeen, Tex.)

The first objective of the new Tank Destroyer Command and the Tank Destroyer Board was that of balancing the new tank "killer" units to give them the utmost in firepower without hampering their mobility. Since early November, the Command and the Board have been working to create this fighting force which would be able to stop or liquidate any Panzer attack. This combination has evidently been found in the Tank Destroyer Command, because orders have already been issued for activation of several score of these battalions. For military reasons, details of the organization of these new units have been kept secret. But the War Department says that:

"Under command of Col. Richard G. Tindall, Inf., the unit Training Center at Camp Hood will put selected battalions through a rigorous two-month course, after which they will move on to become attached to large tactical units. Other battalions, then, either organized or to be organized, will move into the center for training. Plans call for training several of these battalions at a time."

"In addition to the battalions that will be in the process of training, Tank Destroyer Groups will be stationed at Camp Hood. These groups will be held as mobile units immediately available for use when required."

"Designed not merely as tank-defense units, Tank Destroyer forces will have

an offensive mission—to seek out and engage enemy tank forces. Plans are being made to have all weapons self-propelled."

General Bruce, the active commander of the new force, has been assigned to experimental work on these tank "killer" units since their conception. While stationed at the War Department, he was assigned to prepare tables of organization and requirements for the new experimental units. Later, when the temporary firing and training center was established at Ft. Meade, he was sent there to command the new center. As commander of the Tank Destroyer Command he will have the task of training and coordinating the instruction of tank destroyer units, including both officers and men, developing test weapons and tactical doctrines, etc. It is expected that several thousand officers and enlisted men will be trained at Camp Hood each year.

The courses at the school will include a tactics course for officers. Emphasis will be placed on training company officers, and, for the present, few officers of field grade will attend. Both officers and men will receive training in motor maintenance, communications, and ground and anti-aircraft gunnery. Col. Hugh T. Mayberry, Inf., is Assistant Commandant of the Tank Destroyer School.

Army Emergency Relief—Officials this week reported that the following officers are serving as officers-in-charge of the Army Emergency Relief branches in the corps areas: Lt. Col. J. J. Donovan, First Corps Area; Maj. A. G. Rudd, Second; Col. Edwin Butcher, Third; Maj. John H. Bush, Fourth; Col. Walter O. Rawls, Fifth; Lt. Col. Walter R. Jeffrey, Sixth; Lt. Col. John A. Sterling, Seventh; Col. John Perkins, Eighth; and Col. Harrie S. Muller, Ninth.

Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, executive director of the AER, was away from his desk this week on an official trip to the 4th and 8th Corps Areas, where he will discuss the AER campaign with Army officials. Col. Edgar A. Myer, assistant to General Haskell, and officer-in-charge of the War Department branch of the AER, returned last week from a similar trip to the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th Corps Areas, where he advised officials on a bookkeeping system to be used, and cleared up general questions concerning the AER campaign and execution of funds.

Chemical Warfare Service—"High natural density of coconut shells," writes Lt. Col. H. N. Calderwood, CWS, in the April issue of the *Chemical Warfare Bulletin*, "has made them especially valuable as a source of charcoal which possesses high absorbent characteristics for all known toxic gases."

Colonel Calderwood explains that the charcoal obtained from coconut shells is excellent for use in gas mask cannisters, but he points out that the war has curtailed the importing of coconut shells. Therefore, Chemical Warfare Service officials, cooperating with the chemical industry, and presupposing that war would make coconut shells unavailable, have developed a process by which proper type charcoal may be manufactured at a low cost from natural materials existing in unlimited quantities in the United States.

A recent press notice from the Panama Canal Department describes the intensive measures which are being taken to insure that hospital personnel are adequately prepared to cope with a gas attack. These preparations include the training of doctors and nurses in pyramidal tents, which are filled with tear gas, and lectures by Chemical Warfare Service men on proper use of gas masks and means of identifying various types of gas. Meanwhile, some hospitals have set up permanent organizations for bringing in, decontaminating and treating gas casualties. Lt. Col. Peter M. Keating, commanding officer of the hospital at Ft. Amador, has contrived a gas chamber from an old boxcar, in which hospital personnel are trained.

Ten Lieutenant colonels have been promoted to the grade of colonel, it was reported this week. Those promoted are Lieutenant Colonels James W. Rice, John C. MacArthur, Hubert B. Bramlet, Lowell A. Elliott, Charles S. Shadie, Frederick W. Gerhard, Patrick F. Powers, Norman D. Gillet, Harry A. Kuhn, and Raymond L. Abel.

Majors promoted to lieutenant colonel are Oscar B. Yorke, Edgar D. Stark, Marshall Stubbs, William H. Shimonek, Albert C. Billeke, William H. Bischoff, Henry M. Enterline, Frank R. Johnson, John L. Miles, Clifford LeR. Sayre, Paul Frederick Shaver, Robert D. Snow, and William W. Spurlock.

Ordnance Department—Maj. Gen. L. H. Campbell, Jr., Office Chief of Ordnance, and Lt. J. C. Dean, USN, spoke this week before a salvage clinic conducted by the Ordnance Department and the War Production Board Bureau of Industrial Conservation, at Cleveland, Ohio. Purpose of the clinic was to insure close cooperation of Army and bureau salvage activities.

Meanwhile, the War Department has announced the creation of a Scrap Control Section under General Campbell which will supervise the activities of scrap sections in each of the thirteen Ordnance districts.

Chaplains—Graduation exercises for the first class of the Chaplains School at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will be held today, with approximately 70 chaplains earning their diplomas. Col. William D. Cleary is commandant of the school, whose instructors include Chaplains Ralph C. Delbert, Mylon D. Merchant, Oscar W. Reynolds, Paul B. Rupp, and David H. Keller. Ch. Herman R. Page is secretary of the school, whose student body is composed of chaplains of all denominations.

A second class, expected to be composed of 90 chaplains, will begin on 11 May, with students reporting on 6 May. Two courses are scheduled, one a refresher course for division chaplains; the other, a basic course for new Army chaplains.

Deputy Chief of Chaplains George F. Rixey, just returned from a tour of southern camps and stations, described as "most interesting" an officers' trailer camp at Ft. Knox, Ky. He explained that an inadequacy of living quarters had prompted approximately 100 officers to purchase trailers in which they and their families live on the reservation. When the officer is ordered away from Ft. Knox, he often sells his trailer to another officer, and thus finds that his moving is greatly facilitated.

Chaplain Rixey delivered the invocation at a Lexington Day observance of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Memorial Hall in Washington on Sunday, at which Chaplain Albert J. McCartney, USN, delivered the benediction.

Chaplain Carl Wilberding, Office Chief of Chaplains, spoke this week at the National Catholic School of Social Services, Washington, D. C., where he described the cooperation between U. S. O. representatives and Army chaplains in maintaining the morale of Army personnel. The school trains U. S. O. workers for field duty.

Ch. Raymond S. Hall, the Army's only chaplain with parachute training, has reported to the Chief of Chaplains that he has had 56 hours of parachute instruction at Ft. Benning, Ga. Chaplain Hall explains that this training has helped him in his

work of ministering to the needs of the men he serves, since they are brought more closely into contact as a result of his participating in the same training as the men receive.

From the *News Bulletin* of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains, comes the following story of much human interest and amusing coincidence: "An anxious mother begged us by letter to have an Episcopal Chaplain put on the trail of her soldier son located at a reception center. The lad had written home on Knights of Columbus paper! The Chaplain was discovered; but in the meantime the young man had been transferred. However, the Chaplain wrote that he had fulfilled the mother's anxious wishes by notifying an Episcopal Chaplain in the new location; but he carefully added 'don't let her see this letter, please'—it was written on Jewish Welfare paper."

Finance Department—The War Department has promulgated Circular No. 10, which explains a simplified accounting procedure for organization property, which is to be put into effect not later than 1 May, 1942.

Lt. Col. J. F. Sears, War Bond Division, Office Chief of Finance, was expected to return early next week from the West Coast, where he discussed the Army's War Bond program with officials of the 8th and 9th Corps Areas. Colonel Sears was also scheduled to discuss the campaign with Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general, Western Defense Command.

Meanwhile, Lt. Col. F. W. Drury, chief of the War Bond Division, returned this week from discussions with bond officials in the Hawaiian Department and Alaska Defense Command.

Quartermaster Corps—The graduation yesterday of Maj. Gen. Wade H. Haislip, Brig. Gen. Raymond O. Barton, Brig. Gen. Jay W. MacKelvie, and Lt. Col. Thomas J. Sands, all of the 85th Division, Camp Shelby, Miss., from a five day motor maintenance course at the Q. M. Motor Transport School, Holabird Q. M. Motor Barracks, Baltimore, Md., follows by one week the graduation of 18 ranking officers from a 12-day Preventive Maintenance Course at the school.

Those who completed motor maintenance instruction last Saturday were Brig. Gen. Manton S. Eddy, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Colonels, Aaron J. Becker, Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Howell M. Estes, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; Louis LeR. Martin, Pine Camp, N. Y.; Frank C. Mellon, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; and Albert S. Smith, Pine Camp, N. Y.; Lt. Col. Robbins L. Conn, Camp Gordon, Ga.; Lt. Col. Robert H. Elliott, Camp Gordon, Ga.; Majors, Daniel J. Boger, Ft. Jackson, S. C.; William B. Droger, Mitchel Field, N. Y.; Allen L. Erickson, March Field, Calif.; Owain J. Hughes, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Harry F. Jager, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Hampton H. Lisle, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Eli Albert Marcoux, Camp Edwards, Mass.; and George E. Steinmeyer, Jr., Grenier Field, N. H.; Capt. William R. Carter, Ft. Jackson, S. C.; and 1st Lt. Arthur J. Peterson, Miller Field, N. Y.

Medical Department—The War Department has authorized the activation sometime in May of five additional general hospitals, with a total bed capacity of 4,000 beds. General hospitals to be activated are the 6th, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.; 20th, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.; 30th, University of California, San Francisco, Calif.; 38th, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; and the 45th, Medical College of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

Commanding officer of the 6th, which will train at Camp Blanding, Fla., is Lt. Col. Thomas R. Cortez. 1st Lt. Doris Knights is chief nurse. Lt. Col. Isadore Rardin commands the 20th, whose chief nurse is 1st Lt. Mary E. Cornelius. This unit will train at Camp Claiborne, La. Lt. Col. Baldwin L. Keyes is head of the 38th, which will train at Camp Bowle, Tex.; while Lt. Col. Carrington Williams has been directing the activities of the 45th, which will train at Camp Lee, Va. 1st Lt. Anne F. Parsons is chief nurse of this unit. The 30th is headed by Lt. Col. George Brode, will train at Camp Livingston, La., and has a 600 bed capacity, in contrast to the 1,000 bed capacity of the other units.

Navy War Bond Program—Rear Adm. Charles Conard, (SC), USN-Ret., former Paymaster General of the Navy, and more recently Coordinator of War Bond Sales in the Navy Department, was designated late last week by President Roosevelt as Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee for the Voluntary Payroll Savings Plan in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. Admiral Conard will supervise the adoption of a uniform plan of pay roll savings through bond purchases in all Departments and independent agencies in the Executive Branch.

In connection with Admiral Conard's appointment, it is pointed out that Navy personnel have already purchased more than \$11,000,000 of war bonds, with last month's sales exceeding \$4,000,000.

Army Nurse Corps—Suspension for the duration of the war of examinations for promotions to the grade of chief nurse was revealed this week by Army Nurse Corps officials, who explain that much time and paper work will be saved as a result of the new move. They point out further that many nurses now appointed as chief nurses are fulfilling supervisory positions, and not administrative. Therefore, they need not be entirely familiar with the answers to questions usually asked on the chief nurses' examinations, which questions relate almost entirely to Army regulations and procedure.

It is pointed out that there are five chief nurses assigned to each affiliated general hospital of 1,000 beds which is activated. Of these five, four have little to do with administrative work, since they have charge of medical, surgical, operating, and night services. Their responsibilities differ little from those fulfilled in their civilian pursuits, and to have their promotions based on examinations, which never have been used as criteria for a nurse's professional ability, would not be expedient.

As a result of this move, three American commanding generals overseas, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, and Lt. Gen. Johnathan M. Wainwright are authorized to promote Army nurses at their discretion, without consideration of examinations. It is likely that this authority will be delegated to other commanding generals overseas in theatres of war.

Field Artillery—Under provisions of a recent War Department circular which prohibits commanders of service schools from the responsibility of post command, Brig. Gen. G. R. Allin was relieved of his duty as post commander at Ft. Sill, Okla., and was succeeded by Col. Kenneth S. Perkins, formerly executive officer. General Allin will devote his full time as commandant of the Field Artillery School located at Ft. Sill. Meanwhile, Lt. Col. A. O. Acer was detailed as executive officer.

Army Temporary Promotions

(Continued from First Page)

per cent of the remaining position vacancies below lieutenant colonel (32 per cent of all positions), and 60 per cent of the vacancies remaining for colonel and lieutenant colonel (24 per cent of all vacancies). The remaining vacancies, 8 per cent in the higher ranks and 16 per cent in the lower ranks, will be reserved to the War Department. If the Department does not fill the 60 per cent vacancies initially, the local unit may promote to meet the deficiency.

Text of the revised regulations follows:

I—Promotion of Officers in the Army of the United States

1. a. The peacetime system of promotion prescribed for officers of the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and retired Regular Army officers remain discontinued. All previous instructions on the subject of promotion of officers revoked by Circular No. 1, War Department, 1942, remain revoked. Other provisions of Circular No. 1, War Department, 1942, are rescinded.

b. The temporary promotion system applicable to all officers of the Army of the United States prescribed in Appendix B, "Special Promotion System," MR 1-3, 30 October, 1939 (sec. II of this circular), as modified hereinafter, is continued.

c. Except as mentioned in d below, recommendations for promotion will be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General by the following for elements under their jurisdiction who are not granted authority herein to forward recommendations direct to the War Department:

(1) Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.
(2) Commanding General, Army Air Forces.
(3) Commanding General, Services of Supply.

(4) Army commanders (see d below).
(5) Department commanders.
(6) Defense command commanders.
(7) Corps area commanders.

(8) Independent Army corps commanders (see d below).
(9) Theater commanders.
(10) Chiefs of supply arms and services.
(11) Independent task force commanders (see d below).

(12) The Provost Marshal General.
(13) Chief of the Armored Force (see d below).

(14) Other commanders of field force units who are responsible directly to the War Department and who are not authorized to promote officers on their own initiative.

(15) Heads of divisions of the War Department General Staff and other War Department agencies and activities not otherwise provided for.

d. All recommendations for promotions of officers to grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel from units and activities under control of the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, will be forwarded through headquarters, Army Ground Forces. Recommendations for promotions of officers to lower grades from these units may be forwarded direct to The Adjutant General by the authorities listed in c above.

e. Recommendations for promotion will be limited to existing position vacancies (see par. 6, app. B, MR 1-3, (sec. II of this circular)) under the allotted percentages (pars. 3, 4, and 5). Recommendations for promotion to grades for which no authorized position vacancies exist will not be forwarded. Post-

tion being filled by a lieutenant colonel or other junior grade) and no surplus exists in any grade in the regiment, a position vacancy may exist in each grade in the regiment since an officer of a lower grade is performing the duties of a higher grade until the vacant colonel's position is filled by transfer or promotion. Thus, the division or other appropriate commander may recommend one officer of each grade below that of colonel for promotion to the next higher grade, provided the officers meet the requirements prescribed herein and by such promotions the percentage of position vacancies which may be kept filled by promotion is not exceeded.

(a) In figuring the total cumulative position vacancies existing in a unit or activity the following method may be used:

GRADES

	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	1st Lt.	2nd Lt.	Total
Authorized	1	4	8	20	40	50	121
Assigned	0	3	5	17	42	54	121
Occupying higher positions	..	1	2	3	6	4	..
Balance available for appropriate positions	0	2	3	14	36	50	..
Position vacancies	1	2	3	6	4

tion vacancies will be determined as follows:

(1) No position vacancy exists when an officer of an arm or service appropriate to the position is assigned to the command but has not yet joined, is absent for any reason, is occupying a position prescribed for a subordinate grade, or is occupying a special position set up by a command or agency subordinate to the War Department.

(2) No position vacancy exists when an officer of an arm or service appropriate to the position but of a grade higher than that prescribed for the position is occupying the position or is surplus. When a surplus exists in a higher grade of an arm or service, existing position vacancies (if any) are reduced by a similar number in the next lower grade of the appropriate arm or service; and officers of the lower grade may, if necessary, have to occupy positions of a second and third lower grade.

(3) A position vacancy may exist in a subordinate command or activity but not in the higher unit or activity because of a surplus of officers of an appropriate arm or service and appropriate or higher grade within the jurisdiction of the higher commander, who are not occupying positions appropriate to the grade and arm or service as prescribed by Tables of Organization or other authorized War Department allotment. Hence, final recommendations for promotion must be based upon existing position vacancies under the jurisdiction of the authorities mentioned in paragraph 1c.

(4) A position vacancy does exist when an available officer of an arm or service and grade appropriate to the position is occupying a position prescribed for a higher grade of that arm or service.

(5) Position vacancies may be cumulative. For example, if a position vacancy exists in the grade of colonel in a regiment (the posi-

tion being filled by a lieutenant colonel or other junior grade) and no surplus exists in any grade in the regiment, a position vacancy may exist in each grade in the regiment since an officer of a lower grade is performing the duties of a higher grade until the vacant colonel's position is filled by transfer or promotion. Thus, the division or other appropriate commander may recommend one officer of each grade below that of colonel for promotion to the next higher grade, provided the officers meet the requirements prescribed herein and by such promotions the percentage of position vacancies which may be kept filled by promotion is not exceeded.

(a) This principle will apply to all position vacancies in all grades in which branch is material and to all positions in which branch is immaterial, in all commands and activities. In this connection, although an officer may be assigned to a General Staff position, such positions are not classed as branch immaterial positions but are classed as General Staff Corps positions, nor is an officer who is assigned to and is performing duties of an arm or service other than his own chargeable against the arm or service in which he is commissioned. Even though carried on the rolls as a branch immaterial officer or as an officer of the arm or service in which commissioned, he is chargeable against the allotment or Tables of Organization authorization of officers for the unit or activity of the arm or service in which he is serving.

b. Position vacancies in all units will be kept filled as far as possible by higher commanders by transfer and reassignment of officers of appropriate arms or services and grades. Surplus officers (over and above the overstrength authorized certain units of the field forces) in a subordinate activity will be transferred promptly by the higher commander to appropriate positions in another activity under his jurisdiction. When necessary for their absorption, surplus officers (less the authorized overstrength) will be reported to the War Department for reassignment. Authorized overstrength in all grades above second lieutenant is chargeable against positions authorized by Tables of Organization or tables of allotment. No authorized overstrength in any grade will be filled by promotion.

(2) The War Department is releasing one-half of the position vacancies previously withheld under the provisions of Circular No.

(Continued from First Page)

erals who have superior jurisdiction over troops stationed outside the continental limits of the United States will establish the percentages of position vacancies which may be filled and maintained by promotion within those commands as indicated in paragraph 8, Appendix B, MR 1-3, and recommendations for promotion will be based thereon. In no case will the percentages exceed those prescribed in paragraph 4 below.

4. For troops stationed within the continental limits of the United States, Appendix B, MA 1-3 (sec. II of this circular), is modified as follows:

a. Except for officers detailed to Army Air Force schools and parachute schools to take a course of training involving an absence of 3 months or more or involving possible transfer to the Army Air Force or to parachute units, paragraph 5, Appendix B, MR 1-3, will not apply. Officers detailed to such Army Air Force and parachute schools for these courses will be transferred to the schools and dropped from the rolls of their organization.

b. The Commanding General, Army Air Forces, will establish the percentages of position vacancies which may be filled and maintained by promotion within all Army Air Force activities stationed within the continental limits of the United States, including those units attached or assigned to elements of the ground forces.

c. In units and activities of the ground arms and services the following will govern the percentages of position vacancies which may be filled and maintained by promotion until further instructions from the War Department:

(1) Promotions to the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel are limited to 60 per cent of existing position vacancies existing on 1 February 1942, as authorized by Circular No. 1, War Department, 1942, and as modified by (3), (4), (5), and (6) below. This percentage will not be exceeded by any command or activity.

(2) The War Department is releasing one-half of the position vacancies previously withheld under the provisions of Circular No.

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UNITED
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Army Temporary Promotions

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1. War Department, 1042, in the grades of major, captain, and first lieutenant, effective 1 May 1942. On and after 1 May 1942, the authorities mentioned in paragraph 1e, stationed within the continental limits of the United States (less the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, who is authorized to fix percentages) may forward recommendations for promotion to fill up to 50 per cent of the position vacancies existing on that date in their commands and activities in the grades of major, captain, and first lieutenant. Before 1 May 1942, the number of position vacancies which was authorized to be filled and maintained under Circular No 1, War Department, 1942, will not be exceeded.

(3) When new units are activated every effort will be made to officer the command with at least 60 per cent of appropriate Tables of Organization grades, after which the commander of the new unit is free to recommend officers for promotion to fill 60 per cent of the remaining position vacancies in the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel, and 80 per cent of the remaining position vacancies in the grades of major and below from among officers who are qualified under the terms of this circular. When 60 per cent of the original positions are not filled upon activation with officers of appropriate grades and such officers are not available by transfer, the number of position vacancies which may be filled and maintained by promotions will be increased by the number short of the minimum expected 60 per cent in each grade.

(4) When an additional allotment or a new allotment of officers is made to a command or activity operating under a table of allotment instead of a Table of Organization, every effort will be made to officer the new activity for which the additional or new allotment was granted with at least 60 per cent of the appropriate grades, remaining positions being filled in the same manner and under the same conditions as prescribed in (3) above. In no case will a grade authorized under a table of allotment be filled by promotion prior to creation of an appropriate position for the grade by the actual activation and initial operation of the unit or installation for which the new or additional allotment was authorized.

(5) Having filled the authorized percentage or number of position vacancies as outlined in (1), (2), (3), and (4) above, the total number of then filled positions constitutes the total number of positions in each grade in each arm or service or branch immaterial classification which may be maintained thereafter by promotion within units or activities. When the total number of the then filled positions remains constant or is exceeded as a result of transfers and reassessments in appropriate grades, no recommendations for promotion will be forwarded until the total number of filled positions falls below the number the unit or activity is authorized to maintain by promotion.

(6) When a unit or activity is transferred to or from a higher organization it brings with it or takes away all its filled positions and existing position vacancies, and the authorized positions of the higher organization are increased or reduced accordingly. When a unit or activity is inactivated in its parent organization, officers rendered surplus must be absorbed in appropriate positions within the parent organization or be carried as surplus until absorbed or transferred by a higher commander.

5. Vacancies in the grade of general officer will not be filled by promotion under this authority. Unless and until filled by a general officer, position vacancies existing in those grades may be filled by promotions to the grade of colonel.

6. a. The purpose of this paragraph is to establish definitely the fact that the sole criterion for promotion must be demonstrated fitness and capacity for the duties and responsibilities of the next higher grade for which a position vacancy exists.

b. Except in units engaged in combat in an active theater, no officer will be promoted more than one grade at a time, and no officer once promoted will be again promoted until he shall have served at least 6 months in the grade to which last promoted.

c. Normally, no officer except a second lieutenant will be recommended for promotion until he has, by actual outstanding performance of duty for a period of at least 6 months, demonstrated his fitness for promotion to the next higher grade and his capacity for its responsibilities. When, in the opinion of a general officer who has personal knowledge of the circumstances, an officer other than a second lieutenant has clearly demonstrated his fitness for promotion in a lesser period of time, the War Department will give consideration to waiving this requirement, provided the recommendation clearly sets forth the circumstances which prompt the recommendation and justify the promotion. No recommendation which fails to set forth clearly the circumstances and the qualities inherent in the individual which warrant his promotion will be given favorable consideration by the War Department.

d. A second lieutenant may be recommended for promotion to fill an existing position vacancy at any time after he has satisfactorily demonstrated his fitness for the next higher grade and his capacity for its responsibilities.

7. Recommendations for promotion and approval of recommendations from subordinate commanders are functions of command which cannot be delegated to a staff officer. In the application of paragraph 7, Appendix B, MR 1-3, position vacancies existing in divisions, regiments, and similar or smaller separate commands will be filled by unit promotion only to the extent which will promote the best interest of the service and efficiency of the Army. When, in the opinion of a higher commander, efficiency of the Army will be served best by promotion of the best-fitted officer in one unit and his transfer to another to fill an existing position vacancy therein, this procedure will be followed. The primary purpose of temporary promotion is to enhance the efficiency of the Army by promotion of the best fitted to fill existing position vacancies. This end will be achieved only by a careful study by each echelon of command of each recommendation for promotion passing through its headquarters.

8. Because of the tremendous expansion in the Army Air Forces and Army Air Force activities, promotion in that arm and its activities will be rapid as compared to promotion in other arms or services and activities. In order to maintain as nearly as possible an equitable parity of promotion in the Army of the United States of officers of the Air Corps and of officers of other arms and services on duty with Army Air Force activities with promotion of officers on duty with and belonging to other arms and services, the following will govern:

a. Generally, temporary promotion of officers of the Air Corps and of officers of the ground arms and services on duty with Army Air Force ground installations (less officers assigned to troop units of the ground arms and services serving with the Army Air Forces) will be accomplished in the Air Corps under act of Congress approved 16 June 1936, and act of Congress approved 16 February 1942, whichever is applicable.

b. Promotion of officers of the categories mentioned in a above to temporary grades in the Army of the United States under other sections of the National Defense Act will be accomplished only at such a rate as will maintain as nearly as possible their general relative position with respect to other officers of their respective permanent grades on the lineal list. This will be determined not by a few isolated cases, but by the temporary grades held by a majority of officers of the ground arms and services of their respective permanent grades and length of service.

c. When, because of the nature of the duties being performed by an officer of the Air Corps or by an officer of another arm or service on duty with the Army Air Forces, it is necessary to protect his seniority with respect to other officers commissioned in the Army of the United States, this promotion may be accomplished in the Army of the United States under the provisions of this circular.

d. When promotion of an officer of the Air Corps or of an officer of the ground arms and services on duty with an Army Air Force installation is authorized under the provisions of b and c above, such promotion will be limited to the next grade above that then held by him in the Army of the United States under any section of the National Defense Act. Grades held in the Air Corps or in any other

arm or service under the provisions of acts mentioned in a above will not be confirmed under the provisions of this circular under any other section of the National Defense Act. Any officer, other than an officer of the Regular Army Air Corps, ceases to hold the grade granted under the provisions of acts mentioned in a above when he is released from duty with the Army Air Forces or with Army Air Force installations and assumes duties with units or activities belonging to the ground arms and services.

e. All officers of the Air Corps on duty with units and activities of the ground arms and services, and not belonging to an Army Air Force unit or activity attached thereto, are eligible for promotion in the Army of the United States under this circular to fill appropriate existing position vacancies under the same terms as an officer of the ground arms and services.

f. Officers of the Regular Army Air Corps on duty with units and activities of the ground arms and services, and not belonging to an Army Air Force unit or activity attached thereto, at the discretion of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, eligible for temporary promotion to the next higher grade in the Air Corps under the provisions of acts mentioned in a above, without reference to the commander under whom the officers concerned may be serving. When so promoted under those acts, such officers are chargeable against the Table of Organization or table of allotment prescribed for the unit or activity concerned only in the highest temporary grade held by them (or permanent grade if no temporary grade is held) in the Army of the United States under other acts of Congress.

g. a. Each recommendation for promotion will conform to the requirements of paragraphs 2 to 8, inclusive, and will pass through the normal channels of command, except as indicated in paragraph 1e and d. In order to facilitate administrative procedures in the office of the Adjutant General whose records are separated by component-

(1) Recommendations for promotion of officers of the Regular Army, National Guard, and Officers Reserve Corps, will be separated by component. In no case will recommendations concerning officers of two components be combined in the same letter.

(2) Recommendations for promotion to grades of major and below of officers of a single component of the Army may be handled as a group and may be indorsed with a general wrapper indorsement provided no exception to announced policy is indicated in any included recommendation.

(3) Each recommendation for promotion to the grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel and each recommendation for promotion in which an exception to existing policy is requested or indicated will be forwarded separately as an individual case.

(4) Recommendation from other than Army Air Force units for promotion of an Air Corps officer will be handled as a separate communication and will not be included with other recommendation.

b. The recommendation of an authority listed in paragraph 1e having jurisdiction over the officer concerned and the position to be filled will be in the following form:

(1) Name, grade, serial number, date of present rank, and arm or service of officer, and grade to which recommended.

(2) Position vacancy occupied or to be occupied by officer recommended and date the position is to be created if not already activated (if not covered elsewhere in a basic recommendation).

(3) Length of time the officer has clearly demonstrated his fitness for the responsibilities and duties of the position and grade for which recommended, together with a full statement of how, when, and where he has demonstrated his fitness (if not covered fully elsewhere in a basic recommendation), with full reasons why any exception to announced policy (if requested or indicated) is warranted in his case.

(4) Total number of similar positions under his jurisdiction.

(5) Total number of officers available under his jurisdiction of the grade and arm or service appropriate to the position. In this connection any officer appropriate to the position who is permanently assigned to a position for which a higher grade is prescribed is not considered as being available for the position. See paragraph 2.

(6) Statement that by filling this position by promotion and by the promotion of others previously recommended on which final action has not been reported by The Adjutant General, he will not exceed the allotted percentage or total number of position vacancies in that arm or service and grade which may be filled and maintained by promotion under the provisions of this circular.

e. A recommendation which does not have the approval of the appropriate authority listed in paragraph 1e will not be forwarded to the War Department.

II—Special Promotion System, Appendix B, MR 1-3

The following extract of Appendix B, MR 1-3, October 30, 1939, as changed by this circular, is published for the guidance of all concerned:

1. Purpose.—The instructions herein will govern as to the subsequent wartime promotion of officers of the Army of the United States provided for in basic instructions on that subject in these regulations.

2. By whose authority promotions are made.—All promotions are made by appointment by the President. The commanding generals of the Army Ground Forces, Service of Supply, Army Air Forces, theater commanders, army corps area, and department commanders and the chief of each arm, service, and bureau of the War Department will make recommendations through prescribed channels for promotion of officers under their respective jurisdiction.

3. Recommendations for promotion.—a. Recommendations made by the commanders of divisions or of other units to theater commanders will be forwarded with appropriate recommendation regardless of the fact that the officers concerned may be hospitalized at some date subsequent to the original recommendation. In such cases the division or other commander will recommend an additional promotion, or the vacancy will be filled by replacement without prejudice to the original recommendation. Recommendations for promotions of hospitalized officers may be submitted to theater commanders on or after the date of hospitalization of the officer concerned.

b. The provisions of a above will also apply in the case of recommendations for promotion submitted by or through army commanders, corps area or department commanders, or chief of arms or services.

4. Basis of promotions.—Recommendations for promotions will be regarded as an essential function of command. They will be based solely on demonstrated fitness and capacity, except that selections will ordinarily be made from the next lower grade and from the appropriate arm or service in each grade.

5. Separations.—In order that combat units and administrative or supply organizations may be commanded by officers of appropriate grades, and to insure the flow of promotions within organizations, the following practice will obtain in regard to the preparation of returns and reports:

An officer detached or detailed from his organization for a period which will exceed thirty days will be transferred from his organization to the organization, school, or establishment to which he goes for such period. Such transfers will be considered effective at the time of departure, and officers leaving their organizations will be dropped from their rolls accordingly. In the case of leaves of absence of more than thirty days' duration, officers will be transferred to corps area or theater replacement centers at the commencement of such leaves. In the case of divisions serving in the combat zone, the above-mentioned period will be reduced to fifteen days.

6. General.—Within the meaning of these instructions, the term "vacancy" means that an authorized position exists and that this position either is unoccupied or is occupied by an officer of a grade lower than the authorized one. Such a position is authorized by approval of a Table of Organization or by other appropriate instructions of the War Department.

7. Vacancies within divisions.—Except as provided in paragraph 8, vacancies within divisions will be filled as follows:

a. Vacancies in any grade from that next above the lowest to that of major, inclusive, occurring in any regiment or separate unit, will be filled so far as practicable by the promotion of officers of the next lower grade in the regiment or separate unit in which the vacancy occurs. In the discretion of the division commander, however, recommendation may be made to fill any such vacancy by the promotion of an officer of the next lower grade from some other source within the division.

b. Vacancies in the grades of colonel and lieutenant colonel will be filled so far as practicable by the promotion of officers in the next lower grades, respectively, within the division.

c. If the division is serving within the zone of the interior and the vacancies are not filled by the commanding general of the army or of the corps area under the army or corps area allotment, as described in paragraph 8, the division commander will be directed to submit recommendations for promotions to fill the vacancies, directly to the army commander, or to the corps area commander if the division is still under the latter's command.

d. If the division is serving within a theater of operations and the vacancies are not filled by the theater commander under his allotment, as described in paragraph 8, the division commander will be directed to submit recommendations for promotions, to fill the vacancies, directly to the theater commander (furnishing copies to all intermediate higher commanders). The theater commander will then take the action prescribed in paragraph 2.

8. Percentage allotments.—In order to provide for the interchange of officers between rear and front and to provide necessary flexibility in policies which govern replacements furnished from schools, hospitals, and other

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Army Temporary Promotions (Continued from Preceding Page)

herein will come promptly the United States Army. Allotments on

are made by general of Supply, Generals, Army, and Bureaus and make recommendations to the respective

on.—a. Regiments of theater commands appropriate to the fact that capitalized at final recognition or other additional personnel by the original or for may be submitted after officer cause.

ill also appear for pro-army commanding command.

recommendations as an essential part of the organization will be based on the capacity to be made on the upgrade. Combat units organizations appropriate to promotion and practice

from his experience will exceed his rank in school, or on each period effective at time leaving dependents from the date of leaves of absence during corps areas. In the case of the above-mentioned, the com-

of these in- tions that as this position occupied by the author- ized by the War De-

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within the army or corps paragraph 8, directed to options to my com- mander if his com-

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er to pre- between any flexi- ments and other

charters, allotments may be made by army, corps area, and theater commanders. Such allotments will establish percentages which will govern the number of vacancies within divisions which will be filled by replacements. These allotments will in general not exceed 10 per cent of the vacancies occurring in each grade above the lowest in each arm or service in any division. These allotments may be filled by replacements furnished by the corps area or theater in which the division concerned is serving. All other vacancies occurring in divisions will in general be filled by promotions from within the divisions in accordance with paragraph 7, except in cases where suitable officers of the next lower grades and of appropriate arms or services are not available. The percentage given above will include all replacements from all sources such as schools, convalescent centers, and replacement installations. It may include promotions recommended by the theater commander or by the corps area commander from these sources.

B Vacancies other than divisional.—Vacancies which occur in corps, army, and other units which are not part of divisions will be filled in accordance with the policies stated above, except that the establishment of the percentages of vacancies to be filled by promotions from units will rest with the army, corps area, or theater commander and, in the case of General Reserve units under his command, with the commanding general concerned.

C Other vacancies within arms or services.—Vacancies occurring within services or installations of the zone of the interior will be filled in accordance with the policies stated above. The establishment of the percentages of vacancies to be filled by promotions from units will rest with the corps area or department commanders or the chiefs of arms or services concerned, subject to coordination by the War Department.

D Promotion of qualified disabled officers.—Sound battlefield morale demands that officers qualified for and slated for promotion be not denied such advancement solely by reason of wounds or other disabilities incident to campaign. Theater commanders will therefore make specific provisions for such promotions, to be absorbed in the percentage allotment (pars. 8 and 9) of vacancies to be filled by replacements.

Officer Clothing Sale

The Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot has established a sales store from which officers, warrant officers, and nurses may purchase khaki clothing, worsted and woolen shirts, all types of underwear, all types of socks, garrison, O. D., and woolen caps, waist, web belts, bath and buck towels, and all standard items of clothing procured for enlisted men.

At the same time, the War Department revealed that the Army War College is now selling the following items to officers on duty in the District of Columbia: cotton khaki shirts with shoulder loops; cotton khaki trousers, worsted shirts with shoulder loops, new style O. D. neckties, low-quarter shoes, cotton underwear, bath and face towels, and miscellaneous standard items of clothing.

Opening on 22 April, a temporary sales room established by the Washington Quartermaster Depot in Room 1011, Temporary Building "B," 2nd and P Streets, S. W., will sell cotton khaki and worsted shirts with shoulder loops, cotton khaki trousers, and O. D. neckties to officer personnel of the District of Columbia. This sales place will close about 15 June.

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"Hydrocyanic acid gas is one of the most effective, useful and popular fumigants known for destroying insects in structures occupied by man." U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1670, April 1932.

"Hydrocyanic acid gas is our nearest approach to the ideal fumigant... The simplicity of use of HCN discoids and Zyklon is quite apparent. One merely takes his fumigant, in cans of convenient size, into the building, opens them, spreads the contents and goes out, closing the door behind him. After fumigation, residue is swept up and with the empty cans thrown into the trash. What could be simpler?"—Public Health Reports, Vol. 46, No. 18, May 1, 1931.



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Allotment-Allowance Bills (Continued from First Page)

pay bill. This Mr. Edmiston is anxious to avoid.

Senator Johnson, sponsor of the pay bill, also has resisted efforts to incorporate allotment-allowance provisions in the pay bill. It is pointed out that a \$15 or \$20 allotment from a private's \$21 or \$30 pay leaves him little money to spare, while a \$20 allotment from a \$42 pay can be much more easily handled.

Pertinent parts of the text of the bills follow:

Be it enacted, etc., That this Act may be cited as the Emergency Family Allowance and Assistance Act of 1942.

Title I—Family Allowances

Sec. 101. On and after the first day of the fourth calendar month following the date of enactment of this Act, and during a period of war formally recognized by Congress, and for a period of six months after such war shall have ceased to exist, the dependents of each enlisted man of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grade, of the Army of the United States, United States Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including any and all retired and reserve components of said services, in the active military or naval service of the United States shall be entitled to monthly family allowances as herein provided.

Sec. 102. (a) A monthly family allowance shall be granted and paid by the United States upon written application to the department concerned by any enlisted man having a dependent or dependents or by or on behalf of any dependent of any enlisted man in accordance with and subject to the conditions, limitations, and exceptions hereinafter provided.

(b) For the purpose of facilitating the administration of this title, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may, by regulations, prescribe the dates of commencement and termination of allowances and reductions provided for herein: Provided, That such dates of commencement and termination shall not vary by more than one month from the dates prescribed in section 102 (c) hereof: And provided further, That no family allowance shall be paid for any period preceding the effective date of this title, as provided in section 101 hereof.

(c) The monthly family allowance shall be paid from the date of application therefor to include the month of notice of change in status, discharge form, or death in the service, but not for more than six months after the war shall have ceased to exist, and shall be for the purpose and, subject to the provisions of section 103, in amounts stated as follows:

Class A. In the case of a man to his wife and to his child or children—

(1) If there be a wife but no child, \$20;
(2) If there be a wife and one child, \$30, with \$10 per month additional for each additional child;
(3) If there be no wife but one child, \$15;
(4) If there be no wife but two children, \$25, with \$10 per month additional for each additional child; and
(5) A former wife divorced, to whom alimony has been decreed, \$20.

Class B. In the case of a man to a grandchild, a parent, a brother or sister—

(1) If there be one parent, \$15;
(2) If there be two parents, \$25; and
(3) For each grandchild, brother, sister, and additional parent, \$5.

(d) Allowances shall be paid to such persons and on behalf of such persons as the enlisted man may designate. In the absence of a designation by the enlisted man, when a relationship or dependency as provided in

subsection (c) of section 102 hereof is found in fact to exist, authorized payments shall be paid to the dependents or as prescribed by section 309 of this Act, whichever is appropriate.

(e) The family allowances to members of class B shall be subject to each of the following conditions:

(1) The family allowance to members of class B dependents shall be granted only if and while the member is, in fact, dependent upon the enlisted man for chief support, as determined upon applicable regulations, and then only if and while the enlisted man requests that such family allowance be paid, except that in cases where it is determined by the head of the department concerned, or by such subordinate as he may designate, that it is impracticable for the enlisted man to request the payment of a monthly family allowance as herein provided the head of such department, or such person as he may designate, is authorized, upon application of the person of the relationship specified in class B for the family allowance, to direct the payment of the monthly family allowance.

(2) The total allowance to be paid to the beneficiaries of class B shall not exceed the sum of \$50 per month.

(3) Where the total amount of allowances authorized under section 102 (c) of this title to members of class B exceeds \$50 per month, the family allowance shall be reduced in such amounts and apportioned as between the members of class B as may be prescribed by regulations.

Sec. 103. (a) The pay of any enlisted man of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grade in the active military or naval service of the United States, having a class A or a class B dependent or dependents as defined in section 102 (c) with respect to whom the head of the department concerned has determined that a monthly allowance is payable, shall be reduced by, or charged with, the amount of \$20: Provided, That where monthly family allowances are to be paid to both class A and class B dependents an additional reduction of \$5 per month shall be made: Provided further, That for a wife living separate and apart from her husband under court order or written agreement, for a former wife divorced, or for an illegitimate child, the amount of the reduction in the monthly base pay together with the family allowance shall not exceed the amount fixed in the court order, decree, or written agreement to be paid such wife, former wife divorced, or illegitimate child; and in such a case the reduction in monthly base pay and family allowance shall be reduced in such amounts

and apportioned, as may be prescribed by regulation.

(b) The family allowance provided in section 102 (c) shall be increased by an amount equivalent to the reduction in, or charge to, pay required by this section.

(c) In cases where an allotment in favor of a dependent who is a member of class A or class B as defined in section 102 (c), or in favor of any other individual, is already in effect, such allotment shall, in accordance with regulations of the head of the department concerned, be modified or continued in order to achieve the purposes of this title.

(d) Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as modifying the Act approved 7 March 1942 (Public Law 490, Seventy-seventh Congress).

Sec. 104. [Definitions.]
Secs. 105, 106, 107, 108. [Miscellaneous provisions.]

Title II—Dependents' Assistance

Sec. 201. For the purpose of providing financial assistance to the needy dependents of enlisted men there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1942, and for each fiscal year thereafter, a sum sufficient to carry out the purpose of this title.

Sec. 202. (a) To be eligible for assistance payments under this title as a dependent of an enlisted man, an individual must be (1) a member of class A described in section 102 (c) of title I, or (2) an individual chiefly supported by an enlisted man prior to such enlisted man's induction into the military service for such period as the Administrator shall by regulations prescribe.

(b) Assistance payments shall be made to an individual only for periods with respect to which both the following conditions exist: (1) an allowance under title I of this Act, or an allotment from the pay of an enlisted man as provided for, or both, is payable to him or in his behalf, and (2) the Administrator finds that such individual does not have sufficient income and resources to provide him with a reasonable subsistence.

(c) The amount of assistance to be paid under this title to any individual shall be determined by the Administrator, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him, with due regard to the requirements of such individual and the conditions in his case and to the income and resources available to him from whatever source (including allowances payable under title I of this Act and any allotments from the pay of an enlisted man), and shall be sufficient, when added to the income and resources determined to be available.

(Please turn to Page 952)

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THE Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Knox head the list of honorary patrons for the festival that is to be put on for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society in New York, 12 May, and other names include those of the Under Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Forrestal, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Ralph Bard; Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the U. S. Fleet and chief of Naval Operations, and Mrs. King; also Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the Eastern Sea Frontier, and Mrs. Andrews; Rear Adm. Edward J. Marquart, commandant of the Third Naval District, and Mrs. Marquart; Governor and Mrs. Lehman and Mayor and Mrs. LaGuardia.

Mrs. Junius S. Morgan and Mrs. Vincent Astor are co-chairmen of the women's division, assisting the club, the Banshees, who are getting up "Carnival Street" for the merry-making, under an impressive list of sponsors.

When the British aviators, Lieutenant William Garthwaite and Sub-Lieutenant Anthony Gillingham arrived in Washington Sunday afternoon, bombed out of Malta; and getting away by plane with nothing but the uniforms they wore, they put in appearance at the home of Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, and of course, proved the lions of the occasion.

The occasion was an informal tea given by Mrs. Stotesbury's daughter, Mrs. Lillian Atwill, who is working days, nights and Sundays for the enlisted men of the Service, especially those she comes in contact with in the Defense Recreation Services she founded. Some of the women giving devoted service with whom Mrs. Atwill is associated were guests at the tea, among them Mrs. Virgil Peterson, who admitted she was somewhat astonished when she found herself at a canteen at six-thirty in the morning. Mrs. Louis McC. Little, another associate, with General Little was also there, as were also Gen. and Mrs. John B. Rose. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Conan Doyle, he the son of the creator of Sherlock Holmes, came in for much attention.

Mrs. Stotesbury welcomed the guests in a gown of black chiffon and Chantilly lace with several strands of pearls about her throat.

Mrs. John Hemphill presided over the tea table and a miniature bar was an attraction in the reception room.

Mrs. Ernest J. King, wife of Admiral King, one of the first to be associated with the Defense Recreation Services with Mrs. Atwill, called a meeting at her home Tuesday morning of Navy women who are to form a Navy hospitality committee within the larger organization, which will be headed by group captains of Navy women. The entire second floor of Union Station has been secured to be put to use as dormitories. The next move is to get some five hundred cots for the service men who pass through Washington, or come to the Capital on weekend leaves. It is estimated that the number of these is ten thousand a week.

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. HUGHES CALL
whose marriage to Lieutenant Call, USNR, took place recently, was formerly Miss Volinda Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Lewis.

Another organization instituted by a Washington hostess for the benefit of Service men, is "The Home Hospitality Committee," with Mrs. Martin Vogel as chairman.

Mrs. Vogel not only opens her home at 2800 Woodland Drive every Sunday and often week days as well, but she and her organization enlist the interest of other women, to entertain the enlisted men at luncheon, dinner, supper or tea with bridge or other pastimes afterwards.

Some of those who have thrown open the doors of their hospitable homes are Mrs. Stuart Godfrey, wife of General Godfrey; Mrs. Charles A. Baker, wife of Captain Baker; Mrs. James Holman, wife of flight Lieutenant in the R.A.F., and Mrs. John K. Cowperthwaite, wife of a Navy lieutenant—to mention only a few of the Service hostesses. Civilians are doing their bit as well, and the Baroness Stackelberg is one of the most enthusiastic of these.

Reception for Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins, Commanding General, Columbus General Depot, and family was held at the Army Country Club, Columbus General Depot, Sunday afternoon, 19 April between the hours of 6:00 and 8:00 P.M. Those present in the receiving line were General and Mrs. Cummins, Maj. Joseph Triner, Aide de Camp, Mrs. R. Page, Mrs. Joseph Triner, Col. and Mrs. Herbert Taylor, Col. and Mrs. John Eager and Col. and Mrs. A. B. Warfield.

The General received the officers and wives of the Depot, Club Members and officers and wives of Ft. Hayes. The Club was decorated with numerous floral baskets and potted palms. Music was furnished by the Capital University String Trio and refreshments were served by the Army Country Club.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Weddings and Engagements

MISS Virginia Jean Thirkeld, daughter of Col. Charles M. Thirkeld, USA, Field Artillery, and Mrs. Thirkeld, was married to Lt. LeRoy Colter Pierson, 128th FA, son of Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Pierson, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., 28 Feb.

The wedding took place in the 128th Field Artillery Chapel, Fort Jackson, S.C., the first military wedding to be solemnized there, at half past seven, with Chaplain Roy F. Reynolds officiating and Mrs. Reynolds playing the nuptial music. Massed regimental guidons gave a touch of color to the altar decorations on either side, and tall tapers gleamed in masses of ferns.

In the absence of her father, the bride was given away by Mr. Richard S. Des Portes, a family friend. She was lovely in a gown of white Chantilly lace, tight bodice, the sweetheart neckline outlined with seed pearls, a full flowing skirt and with a Chantilly mantilla as veil, which was held in place by a tiara of gardenias. She carried a Spanish fan, also of natural gardenias. Her only ornament was a necklace of seed pearls, gift of her godmother on her third birthday.

The bride was attended by Miss Guerry Des Portes, as maid of honor, who wore a frock of starched shell pink chiffon and lace, a tulle finger-length veil held with blue iris, and carried a blue iris fan ornamented with pink bows.

Capt. Ben A. Goodin was best man, and the guard of honor was composed of Capt. Thomas R. Bruce, Lt. Hudson Long, Lt. Guy R. Shelton, Capt. Roland E. Russell, Capt. William R. Galeota, Lt. William R. Bills, Lt. Charles W. Thorne and Capt. Winifred P. Peetom. The ushers were Lts. Orville S. Brightwell and Charles G. Gage. The traditional arch of swords was formed as the bridal couple left for the Officers' Club. In the receiving line were Mrs. C. E. Barkshire, wife of Colonel Barkshire, the Commanding Officer of the 128th, and Mrs. W. R. Jesse, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Jesse, commanding 1st Battalion, 128th.

The 128th Field Artillery has recently been transferred to Camp Blanding, Fla., but the bride is at Apt. 4, 611 Queen Street, Columbia, S.C.

Mrs. Pierson attended the University of Fine and Applied Arts, Baltimore, and the University of Hawaii, and is at present Personnel Clerk to the Post Quartermaster, Fort Jackson. Lieutenant Pierson attended the Universities of Cincinnati and Washington.

Lt. Robert Holmes Petee of Fort Bragg, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Petee of Waukegan, and Miss Laura Mae Shaver, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Trantham Shaver of Albemarle, N. C., were married Saturday, 11 April, in the Episcopal Church of Albemarle, the Rev. Franklin H. Board performing the ceremony. There was a programme of choral music during the service, and the altar and chancel were decorated with lilies against a background of greenery.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a Molyneaux gown of white satin and marquisette, and her veil was held in place by a coronet of white roses and bouvardia, similar flowers forming her arm bouquet.

Her maid of honor was Miss Mary Munn; matron of honor, Mrs. Spencer S. Furbush; with the Misses Elizabeth Hubbard, Frances Dyk Dyckman, Sarah Ruark and Elizabeth Winget as bridesmaids, who wore frocks of marquisette, three in yellow, three in jade green, with matching hats and bouquets of spring flowers.

Mr. Jack Chase Petee acted as his brother's best man, and the ushers were Captain Gershenow and Lieutenants Chiarini, Webb, Sawyer, Garner, and Smith of Fort Bragg, with Lieutenant Worsham of Morehead City and Lt. H. C. Patterson of Fort Devens.

A wedding supper followed in the home of the bride, and the couple left on a honeymoon jaunt and will be at home at Southern Pines.

The bride attended Salem Academy,

Winston-Salem, Randolph-Macon Woman's College and the University of North Carolina, receiving her B.A. in '41.

Lieutenant Petee attended the University of New Hampshire and the University of Oregon. He has recently been made First Lieutenant at Fort Bragg.

The marriage of Mrs. Gladys Phillips Cook of Providence, Rhode Island, and Capt. Rufus King, USN-Ret., of San Diego, California, was solemnized on Wednesday, 15 April, in St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, San Juan, Puerto Rico, at high noon.

The ceremony was performed by the Right Reverend Charles B. Colmore, Bishop of Puerto Rico.

Mrs. King was given in marriage by Ens. Robert G. Benz of Ann Arbor, Michigan, now attached to the Tenth Naval District.

She was attended by Mrs. Troy Jones of New York City, wife of Lieutenant Jones, now stationed at "Henry Barracks," Cayey, Puerto Rico.

Rear Adm. John H. Hoover, Commandant of the Tenth Naval District, was best man.

A wedding breakfast was served at the Condado Hotel following the ceremony.

Captain and Mrs. King left on a brief wedding trip around the Island.

Mrs. King will return to her home in Providence in the near future, prior to going to San Diego, where Captain King has his home.

White flowers massed against a background of greenery formed the effective setting for the ceremony, Saturday, 28 March, 1942, at 5:30 p.m., in the Naval Air Station Chapel, which united in marriage Miss Betty Lou Mitchell, daughter of Mrs. William Wesley Mitchell of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, and the late Mr. Mitchell, and Lt. (jg) Clyde Harlan Parmelee, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clyde Deans Parmelee of Columbus, Ohio. Captain M. H. Twitchell read the service before a large gathering of friends from service circles.

Miss Billy Anne Mitchell of Swarthmore was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. She was gowned in a blue marquisette frock with a lace bodice and full skirt; her bouquet was of various shades of sweet peas, and she wore a cluster of the same kind of flowers in her hair.

The bride made a lovely picture in her wedding gown of white marquisette over satin. Trimmed in Chantilly lace, it had a full skirt which graduated into a train. Her veil of illusion was fastened to her head with a lace halo effect, and she carried white orchids and sweet peas in her bouquet.

Lt. (jg) P. W. Gill served as best man and ushers included Lt. (jg) L. D. Goolby, Lt. (jg) G. B. Cattermole, Lt. (jg) R. H. Dasteel, Lt. (jg) G. C. Simmons, Jr., Lt. (jg) R. W. Schumann, Jr., and Lt. (jg) F. H. Kolb, Jr.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Mustin Beach Officers' Club.

The bride and groom left for a short wedding trip and will be at home soon in the Grandview Apartments, Warrington, Florida.

The bride was graduated from Swarthmore College in 1940, and the bridegroom, after attending Purdue University for one year, was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1939. He is now a student aviator at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida.

An impressive ceremony marked the wedding of Miss Elizabeth F. Harris, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jerome Grigg Harris, and Capt. Hubert E. Strange, son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Strange of Loogootee, Indiana. The ceremony took place at 10 o'clock on 11 April at the Catholic Chapel, Ft. Benning, Georgia, with Chaplain J. P. Owens of the 29th Infantry officiating at a nuptial mass.

While the guests were being seated, Mrs. Edwin C. Clarke accompanied Mrs. Ernest S. Barker on the organ.

To the strains of Lohengrin's Bridal Chorus, the ushers entered. They were Capt. J. H. Lynch, Capt. E. W. Amick, Capt. Charles Mount, Jr., Capt. Mark Brennan, Capt. William D. Wyatt and

(Please turn to Page 950)

Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

21 April 1942

Col. James G. Taylor, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Taylor entertained at a luncheon on Sunday, in their home "The Hedges," in honor of Lt. Greer, wife of Maj. John M. Greer, USMC.

Lt. and Mrs. Alvin Weems Slayden gave a dinner at the Naval Academy Country Club on Saturday night before the dance. Those present were Lt. Slayden's uncle, Lt. Comdr. P. V. H. Weems and Mrs. Weems; Capt. William M. Slayden, USA, from Waverly, Tenn., and Ens. James A. Weems of Dickson, Tenn., and Miss Julie Gennett of Ashville, N. C. Later in the evening the party was entertained at the club by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Weems.

Mrs. Evans, wife of Comdr. Donald S. Evans, and Mrs. Rust, wife of Lt. Comdr. H. C. Rust, were winners of the Officers' Club bridge series, completed at Monday night's session. In second place were Mrs. Heister Hoegewerff and Mrs. Allan Westcott, Mrs. Vincent H. Godfrey and Mrs. Harry Manor. Lt. and Mrs. Leslie M. Slack arrived Friday, to spend a short time with Mrs. Slack's parents, Dr. and Mrs. Walton H. Hopkins.

Captain and Mrs. Franklin D. Karne entertained at their home on Saturday night in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Tyree.

Mrs. and Mrs. Garnett Y. Clark and small daughter, Mollie, are spending several days with Mrs. Clark's parents, Judge and Mrs. Perkins, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Among those from Annapolis who attended the cocktail party given in Washington on Sunday by Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Windsor, at their home on Massachusetts Ave., were, Mr. and Mrs. Page Bowie, Mrs. Mason Porter Cusack, Mrs. Richard Baldwin and Prof. George Bingley.

Maj. Owen Wheeler, USMC, and Mrs. Wheeler, of Washington, were guests of friends for the week end.

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WEST POINT, N. Y.

23 April 1942

Major C. G. Patterson, CAC, lectured to the First Class in the Chemistry lecture room on Monday night, 20 April, on the subject "Antiaircraft Command, First Army."

The "Hop" Saturday night will be in the new gymnasium and for all Classes. Capt. and Mrs. J. B. R. Hines and Cadet S. C. Peterman will receive the guests.

Among the new arrivals on the post are Lt. Col. James L. Hayden, CAC, who has been assigned to Headquarters, and Maj. William E. Kyle, AUS, to duty with the Tactical Department.

Dr. and Mrs. Roy Ribble of Mountainville Lakes, N. J., were guests of Maj. and Mrs. Q. B. Finnegan, Jr., over the week end.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. R. Maerdian are spending the week end in Waterford, Conn., the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Frolik.

Miss Johanna Hager of Johnstown, Pa., and Miss Louisa Claslin, of Johnstown, are the guests of Maj. and Mrs. G. M. Wertz. Miss Hager is Junior at Vassar and they are both nieces of Major Wertz.

Mrs. L. N. Cron leaves the post today, Thursday, to make a short visit with her sister, Mrs. Philip Rochelle in Chester, N. J.

Mr. Arthur Pence was the weekend guest of Maj. and Mrs. C. R. Broshous. Mrs. Pence is from Bronxville, N. Y.

Miss Nancy Halligan of Lincoln, Nebr., was the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Laurence Jones last week end.

Col. and Mrs. Earl Rundell of Ft. Dix, N. J., were guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harry Scheeder this last week end.

Mrs. Jelk Cabaniss of Birmingham, Ala., is the guest this week end of Col. and Mrs. F. W. Bowley. Last week Miss Marion Campbell, daughter of Col. Allen C. Campbell, and Miss Joyce Kelso, niece of Col. and Mrs. Herbert S. Clarkson, both of Washington, were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Bowley.

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FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

20 April 1942

One of the outstanding social events of the week, was the large and most delightful "Open House" held by Col. and Mrs. Nell Bailey, last Tuesday evening from six to eight-thirty o'clock, when they received their friends in their lovely new home. Assisting in the serving were Mrs. Harold Waldorf, the daughter of Col. and Mrs. Bailey; and Mrs. John D. Forsythe, the Misses Anne George and Martha Ingles. Beautiful arrangements of spring flowers were placed in all of the rooms and the serving table had a centerpiece of flame-red gladioli with pale green candles, which harmonized with the delicately tinted walls of the dining-room. The two hundred guests wandered admiringly up and down stairs, and beyond the sun-parlor out into the patio, where in the cement walk, the footprints of their little grandson, Nell Bailey Waldorf, created interest and merriment.

Lord Halifax, who had been touring the southwestern states, arrived in San Antonio on Tuesday morning. A review of the Second Division was held at eleven o'clock in his honor, followed by a luncheon in the Officers' Club, when Lieutenant General Krueger was

host to Lord Halifax, and many prominent civilians and ranking officers were the guests, also. The table was very handsomely decorated, and behind the seats of honor the American and British flags were resplendent, protected by a guard of honor. One of the "Highlights" of the morning was a ride in a "Jeep" by Lord and Lady Halifax, and Mrs. Walter Krueger, with Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, 2nd Division commander, at the controls.

Mrs. F. R. de Funik was hostess on 15 April, when she complimented Madames J. E. Chaney and T. L. Sloan at luncheon in her home on New Braunfels Ave.

Mrs. William Ball, who is now living in Boulder, Colorado, is the house guest of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Kelly Parsons, and renewing old friendships.

Miss Dorothy Perkins is visiting Miss Ethel Field before joining her parents, Col. and Mrs. Perkins, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Col. and Mrs. M. E. Sorley, CB, USA, were hosts Sunday evening, 19 April, to their honored guest, Maj. Gen. J. C. H. Lee and to Col. and Mrs. S. K. Newcomer, Col. and Mrs. Ted Osborn, Col. and Mrs. Frank Keating, Col. and Mrs. B. S. Chadwick, Col. and Mrs. P. A. Hodgson, Mr. Howard Hodgson, Mrs. Gertrude M. Barnes and Mrs. W. N. Hensley. The dinner was held at the Officers' Club, and the table was prettily decorated in the colors of the Engineer Corps, when red and white gladioli and white candytuft filled the vases.

Mrs. Standley Bacon, who has recently returned from Honolulu, to be here for the "duration," was complimented by Mrs. Frank Morton Lewis at luncheon on Wednesday at the Bright Shawl, when the following friends were asked to meet her again: Madames Perry J. Lewis, Maxwell Parker, Hal Dewar, A. L. Ganahl, Julius Barclay, Eugene Mitchell, and George Rice, Jr. Roses, snapdragons and delphinium centerpiece, on purple and yellow linen, created a charming spring setting.

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LONG BEACH, CALIF.

12 April 1942

Mrs. Joseph Defrees, wife of Rear Admiral Defrees, was honor guest at the luncheon and bridge of Officers' Wives Club Tuesday in the Army and Navy Club, which was presided over by the president, Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, Jr. Another special guest was Mrs. T. C. Miller, wife of Chaplain Miller, who returned recently from Pearl Harbor and is staying in Los Angeles. Mrs. Defrees, who came from the east coast not long ago, is residing temporarily in Pasadena.

Among newcomers of the United States Army contingent are Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herbert S. Johnson and their three younger sons, Herbert, Harvey and John Pat. The couple's oldest son, Bill, is a student at Santa Clara University. They came from San Jose, where the officer was formerly stationed at Moffett Field, and are domiciled at 280 Argonne Avenue. Lt. Col. Johnson is finance officer for the West Coast Air Force Training Center and has taken up new duties on the staff of Maj. Gen. Ralph Cousins, commanding general of the West Coast Air Force Training Center at the Santa Ana headquarters. The Johnsons are entertaining as their house guest a young army junior, Miss Pat Curi of Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Invitations were extended to 30 friends from Long Beach, Pasadena, Los Angeles and Beverly Hills when Mrs. Alva B. Court, wife of Capt. Court (CC) USN, introduced her future daughter-in-law, Miss Mildred Ellyson, at a cocktail party yesterday in her home at Redondo Beach, the hours being from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Welcomed back to Long Beach after almost a year in Honolulu are Mrs. Frederick Moosbrugger, wife of Comdr. Moosbrugger, and children, Frederick, Edward and David. They are residing at 285 Covina Avenue.

A farewell party was given when Comdr. and Mrs. C. G. DeSwarte and officers who have served with Comdr. Harold Johnson, honored him and Mrs. Johnson with a dinner in Pacific Coast Club Thursday night. In the party there were Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Werner, Lt. and Mrs. F. B. Cressy, Lt. and Mrs. Gordon McDonald, Mrs. Blacker, Comdr. and Mrs. Johnson, their daughter, Miss Barbara Johnson, and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. De Swarte. Comdr. Johnson arrived only recently from Puerto Rico and has received orders for duty as public works officer at the Eleventh Naval District, San Diego.

When Wives of Navy Doctors' Club meet Tuesday for a 12:30 o'clock luncheon in the Army and Navy Club, newcomers in the city will be especially welcomed. Hostesses will be Mrs. J. A. Kelly and Mrs. Clyde Harner.

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NORFOLK, VA.

16 April 1942

The Catholic Chapel in the Naval Operating Base was the scene of a double wedding Monday afternoon when Miss Ruth Heidelberg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Heidelberg of Alabama became the bride of Ensign Woodie Lackland McVay, USNR, and Miss Shirley Colclasure, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Colclasure of Illinois became the bride of Ensign William Longley, USNR. The ceremonies were performed by Chaplain

J. N. Moody, USN, in the presence of a small group of friends.

Other interesting weddings celebrated here include those of:

Miss Suzanne Chase Reinburg, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John E. Reinburg Jr., to Ensign Norbert Frankenberger, USN, son of Comdr. H. Frankenberger which took place in the Protestant Chapel, Naval Base.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Moring, niece of Capt. and Mrs. Eugene G. Mulling, Fort Story, to Lt. Robert G. Stover, USA, on 4 April.

Miss Dale Price, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. John Dale Price of Virginia Beach, to Ens. Andrew Byron Conner, Jr., USNR, son of Mrs. Eva M. Conner of Hampton, which took place Saturday at Virginia Beach.

Miss Virginia Marie Barrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Barrett to Richard Jerome Scherberger, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Frederick Scherberger, Jr., which was solemnized on 4 April in Holy Trinity Church, Ocean View.

Miss Jessie Elsie Bunting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Solomon Bunting, to Ens. Clarence Raymond Deller, Jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Deller of Harrisburg, Pa., which took place Monday, 6 April, at the home of the bride on Gosnold Avenue.

Miss Florence Frost Purnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Purnell of New Jersey, to Ens. W. Jonse Hughes, Jr., USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Jonse Hughes of Bound Brook, N. J., which took place on 4 April in Epworth Methodist Church, followed by a wedding breakfast at the Cavalier Hotel.

In addition to the weddings described, there were dozens of other marriages at the homes of clergymen and priests and also solemnized very quietly in the homes of the brides.

An engagement of much interest in Navy circles and in Norfolk Society is that recently announced by Mrs. Sidney Fisher Pollard of this city of her daughter, Miss Frances Adelaide Pollard, to Lieutenant (jg) Gordon Noel Owens, USN, son of Mrs. Stanford Owens of Lawton, Oklahoma and the late Mr. Owens. Miss Pollard who was graduated last June from the College of William and Mary and who is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of Chi Omega sorority, is one of Norfolk's most popular and charming girls. Lieutenant Owens is a graduate of Cameron College, Oklahoma and of the U. S. Navy Flying School in Pensacola.

The wedding will take place in the early summer.

Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, their son, Lt. Robert F. Wallace, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Rolland W. Case, Col. and Mrs. George W. Outland and Maj. Lewis O. Heck were luncheon guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Julian S. Hatcher at the Officers' Club, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Saturday, 18 April.

The luncheon followed graduation exercises at the Ordnance Training Center in which young Wallace was commissioned a Second Lieutenant along with 94 other young men who had completed a course of study at the center.

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Navy Relief continues to serve as a password for all sorts of social events and the Northern Virginia Navy Relief Ball, Tuesday night at the Army-Navy Country Club was one of many such events. Several dinner parties were given before the dance. Judge and Mrs. Clarence Norton Goodwin and Mrs. Frederick D. Richardson were among those entertaining. At the first were Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. H. P. Blandy, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Harold G. Bowen, Mrs. Patrick Hurley, wife of Brig. Gen. Hurley, Minister to New Zealand; also the newly arrived acting Minister from Australia, Dr. Herbert Veer Evatt, and Mrs. Evatt, and many more.

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Service guests at Mrs. Richardson's dinner included Col. and Mrs. H. W. T. Eglin, Col. and Mrs. Rixey Smith, Col. and Mrs. H. L. Dufrene, Maj. and Mrs. Charles Pozer.

Midshipmen in training on the U. S. S. Prairie State for officers' commissions were the special guests of the second Post-Debutante Assembly in New York, when the Misses Barbara and Margaret Whipple, Lydia Hickox, Dora Walton, Grace Cole, Frances Stoddard and Mary Byrd, as hostesses, welcomed the young Service men, among them Midshipmen Robert Michaels, Robert Lee Stoddard, Albert Davis Jordan, Thomas Ely Lasswell, Tate Irvine, also Cornelius Means, now in the Army; Ensign Philip J. Hendrickson, of the Navy and Lt. Andre de Mortier, a visiting officer of the Belgian naval forces.

The Navy Relief Society was the beneficiary Friday (last night), in New York when the "All-Out America" party was held at Le Coq Rouge, a party to amuse the men of the Service, the *mise en scène* decorated to represent a ship. Pretty girls in fetching costumes depicted the states of the union and its possessions.

Among guests registered at the Thayer-West Point Hotel during the week of 12 April were:

Col. and Mrs. Wm. B. Ladue, of Washington, D. C. (who will spend the summer and fall here); Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Kyle and family, Shaker Hills, Ohio; Mrs. John P. Lucas and Mrs. Hankey of Ft. Lewis; Miss Mary Brooke Lucas, Ft. Lewis; Capt. Richard M. Bauer, Ft. Monmouth, N. J.; Lt. Col. P. J. Atkinson, Ft. Dix; Lt. Col. G. D. Newton, Ft. Jay, and Maj. R. L. Daniel and wife, Ft. Jay.

Mrs. Charles V. Wheeler will be hostess at a Silver Tea at her home in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, 26 April, for the benefit of the Women's Defense Training School. Mrs. Wheeler will receive her guests with Capt. Glenn Russell, Commandant of the School. Assisting Mrs. Wheeler will be several members of the District Women's Defense Corps who are graduates of the school.

Among those who will attend are: Col. and Mrs. Wallace Cragle, Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Coleman, Adm. and Mrs. Charles Oman, Col. and Mrs. Frank J. Morrow, Comdr. and Mrs. George L. Smith, Col. Eugene R. West, Comdr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Capt. and Mrs. George Lusk, Air Corps, USA; Maj. and Mrs. Henry Bigelow, AC, USA, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Samuel E. Anderson.

Uniform Allowance Regulations

Finance Department officials reported this week that the 20 pertinent questions on the \$150 officers' uniform allowance are still in the hands of the Comptroller General. Officers who reported for duty prior to 26 Sept., 1941, therefore, will have to await the Comptroller's decisions, and subsequent regulations from the War Department.

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Greer, wife
of Maj. John
M. Greer,
USMC.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 948)

Lt. Joseph Reynolds. The best man was Capt. William P. Wansboro, classmate of the bridegroom at West Point, '38.

Miss Helen French Harris was her sister's maid of honor. She wore a gown of pale blue marquisette. Her headdress of tulle to match the gown held a tiny nosegay of pink flowers in its folds and she carried a bouquet of the same flowers.

Mrs. Allen P. Green, Jr., of Mexico, Mo., was matron of honor and Miss Mary Ellen Soden of Kansas City, Mo., was the bridesmaid. They wore gowns like that of the maid of honor and carried flowers in pastel shades.

Entering the flower and fern decked chapel on the arm of her father, who gave his daughter in marriage, the bride was lovely in a gown of ivory satin and film net, fashioned with a sweetheart neck and long fitted sleeves that tapered to points over the hands. The filmy face veil was caught at either side with clusters of orange blossoms and draped from a tiny cap to fall to the end of the long train in the back. Completing this lovely costume was her bouquet of calla lilies.

Immediately following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Officers' Club, where the bride's book was kept by Mrs. Lawrence B. Keiser.

After a short wedding trip, Captain and Mrs. Strange will return to Fort Benning, where Captain Strange is stationed with the 29th Infantry.

Col. and Mrs. Carl E. Hocker, CAC, of Fort Sheridan, Illinois, announced on 19 April the engagement of their daughter, Peggy, to Ens. James Dickerman Small, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Small of Rochester, New York.

Miss Hocker was graduated from

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Punakou School, Honolulu, Hawaii, attended the University of Hawaii and received her Bachelor of Science degree from Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Missouri, in June, 1940.

Ensign Small was graduated from the United States Naval Academy, class of December, 1941.

Maj. and Mrs. George H. Miller of Fort Mason, San Francisco, announced on 5 April the engagement of their daughter, Gerda Elizabeth, to Ens. Torrey W. Eaton. The wedding will take place the first of June. Ensign Eaton is a graduate of the class of '41 from the United States Naval Academy.

Mrs. William M. Greene of Kennebunk, Maine, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Diana Hope Greene to Lt. (jg) Harry D. Heifrich, Jr., USN. Miss Greene attended school in Cannes, France, and at Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass. She will be graduated from Sweet Briar College in Virginia in June. Lieutenant Heifrich was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1939. The wedding is set for early July.

Mr. and Mrs. Orin Francis Perry, Jr. of Clinton Avenue, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Janet Gill Perry, to Lt. Marlin Clack Martin, Jr., USMC, son of Colonel and Mrs. Martin, of Columbia, S. C. Miss Perry is a junior at St. Lawrence University, where she is a member of Kappa Delta. Lieutenant Martin is a graduate of Lafayette College and a member of Zeta Psi.

Mrs. Wheeler, wife of Lt. Col. John P. Wheeler, Cav., Camp Wallace, Texas, announces the engagement of her daughter, Ally Joe Kasten, to Lt. William Earle Riggs, AC, Randolph Field, Texas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elza Riggs of Bedford, Pa. Miss Kasten is the daughter of Col. William H. Kasten, Bolling Field, Washington, D. C. The wedding will take place in the early summer.

The engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Lee to 2nd Lt. David Scull, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Scull of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Miss Lee is the daughter of Lt. Col. E. Brooke Lee and granddaughter of former Senator Blair Lee, both of Sandy Spring, Md. The announcement was made Sunday by her mother, now Mrs. Clarence Aspinwall, at her home in Kalaroma Road, where Miss Lee spent part of the week-end from Vassar College, dividing the time with her fiancée's parents at Chestnut Hill.

Lieutenant Scull was on furlough over the week-end and returned to duty at Camp Riley on Monday. He graduated from Princeton in '39 and is a member of the Ivy Club. He was a member of the Philadelphia City Troop until it was incorporated into the Army.

Miss Lee attended St. Timothy's School at Catonsville and was introduced to society last November. She is in her freshman year at Vassar. She has two brothers, Blair Lee, 3rd, who is in the foreign service, and E. Brooke Lee, Jr., who went into the Army last year. No date has been set for the marriage.

At Newport, on Saturday, 18 April, Mrs. Caroline Ryan Shaw was married to Lt. Stuart Hotchkiss, grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss of New Haven and of Mrs. Joseph E. Washington, and the late Mr. Washington of Washington, D. C. He was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in '35 and is a well-known navigator in ocean racing. He is now on active duty.

His bride is the daughter of Mrs. Cledenin J. Ryan and the late Mr. Ryan of New York and granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan. She attended Foxcroft School in Middleburg, Va.

Miss Margaret MacQueen MacWillie, daughter of Mrs. Alexander MacWillie of New York, formerly of Boston, was married 17 April to Lt. Charles Coll Underwood, Canadian Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Underwood of New Glasgow, N. S., the ceremony being performed in

the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church with the Rev. Dr. George A. Buttrick officiating.

Mr. Gardiner Taft gave his niece's hand in marriage. A sister, Miss Eileen MacWillie, attended her sister, and the best man was a brother of the bridegroom, Mr. Ivan Underwood, with Baron H. A. W. Van Lockhorst and Mr. Pierce Romeine, both of New York, as ushers.

Mr. Underwood has completed an officer's training course and will be stationed in Nova Scotia. He graduated from Dalhousie University in Halifax, N. S., and studied in Paris, where he was baritone soloist with the Paris Symphony Orchestra and soloist in the American Cathedral in Paris.

Mrs. Smith Hartung, New York, announces the marriage of her daughter, Nancy, to Lt. Alden George Thompson, Army Air Corps. Having been born and educated in Washington, as well as attending the Punahoa School at Honolulu, the bride chose the Chapel at Fort Myer, Va., as the scene of her wedding, which took place 13 April. Lieutenant Thompson was graduated from West Point last year and is stationed at the air base at Jackson, Miss., where he and his bride will make their home.

The great choir of the National Cathedral in Washington was the scene of the wedding of Miss Eleanor Lemly Bunker, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Walte Orville Bunker, and Mr. Otis Theodore Wingo, Jr., son of the late Representative Wingo of Arkansas, when they exchanged marital vows on Saturday, 18 April.

The Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, officiated at the ceremony at four o'clock, and a reception followed at the home of the bride in Edgemore, Md. Captain Bunker is commandant of the Naval Medical School at Bethesda, Maryland.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was lovely in a gown of white satin and her tulip veil fell from a coronet of rose point lace which had belonged to her grandmother. She carried a family Prayer Book with streamers of white orchids.

Mary Anna Jensen was maid of honor and wore ivory chiffon painted with morningsglories on the full skirt.

The best man was Mr. Kendall Ide Lingell, and ushers included Lt. Col. Edwin N. Clark, Mr. Garrett Bunker, Mr. William H. Ludlow and Mr. Russell E. Sard.

The bride is descended from George Bunker, owner of famous Bunker Hill, whose son was one of the first graduates from Harvard College, and among her ancestors were four colonial governors of Massachusetts. She attended L'Ecole in Lausanne in Switzerland and Medeira School and Vassar College.

Mr. Wingo was graduated from Princeton in '32. His father, one of the authors of the Federal Reserve Act, represented his district in Congress from 1913 to 1930, his mother filling the late father's seat from 1930 to 1933. The Wingo family settled in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War.

Col. Frederic W. Whitney, Cav., and Mrs. Whitney announce the marriage of their daughter, Catherine Anne, to Lt. Vilas C. Rice, Air Corps, at Bakersfield, California, on Friday, 17 April.

The bride's sister, Mrs. Sam D. Houston, Jr., of Brownsville, Texas, was matron of honor and Lt. John P. Geidel, Air Corps, acted as best man.

The bride has been attending O. C. U. in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Lieutenant Rice is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Vilas E. Rice of Dallas City, Illinois, and is a graduate of the University of Illinois, Urbana. He also is a graduate of Clarendon Field, Oklahoma, Randolph Field and Brooks Field, Texas.

After a brief honeymoon, Lieutenant and Mrs. Rice will make their home in Bakersfield, California, where the groom is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Yaffe have announced the engagement of their daughter, Sylvia E. Yaffe, to Ens. Milton Margolis, USN, Res., of Newport, Rhode Island.

The Church of England Cathedral was the scene of a military wedding on Wednesday, 15 April, at 4 p. m., when Ora Pax June, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hazen Algar Russell of St. Johns, Newfoundland, became the bride of Lt. Clarence Talmage Marsh, Jr., only son of Col. and Mrs. C. T. Marsh, Fort Eustis, Virginia. Rev. Canon E. R. W. Higham, MA, assisted by Rev. J. T. Hiscock, officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white satin with full skirt and court train. Her train-length veil of illusion fell from a coronet of orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of roses and sweet pea. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, a gift of the bridegroom.

The maid of honor was Kay Fitzgerald, the other attendants being Janet Ayre and Lois and Ruth Russell, sisters of the bride. All wore white chiffon and lace and carried old-fashioned nosegays. The best man was Lt. Tom Paglia and the ushers were Captains Bahe, Pohlman, Taylor and Watson.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Newfoundland Hotel.

The bride attended Bishop Spencer College, St. Johns. The bridegroom attended Michigan State College for a year where he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity, before entering the United States Military Academy. He was graduated from West Point in 1940.

The wedding of Elizabeth Victoria Gatchell, daughter of Col. Oscar James Gatchell, professor of mechanics at the United States Military Academy, and

(Please turn to Page 952)

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OBITUARIES

Mrs. William D. Leahy, wife of Admiral Leahy, American Ambassador to Vichy, and mother of Lt. Comdr. William H. Leahy, USN, attached to the American Embassy in London, died on 21 April of an embolism of the heart at the Rosary Clinic, Vichy.

Funeral services are expected to be held in Washington, D. C.

Sixty-six years old at her death, Mrs. Leahy was born in San Francisco, Calif., where she attended schools. She studied also in Baltimore, Md., and later in France. She married Admiral Leahy, then a Navy lieutenant, on 3 Feb. 1904.

Active wherever her husband's Navy and diplomatic travels took her, Mrs. Leahy was especially enthusiastic in the work of the Navy Relief Society and of the Gray Ladies of the Naval Hospital, while she lived in Washington. She also participated in the activities at St. Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church here. During the last war, she and her sister, Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, widow of Rear Adm. Niblack, were active in Red Cross work.

Seeking to aid her husband in every way possible, she studied Spanish when he became Governor of Puerto Rico in 1939, in order that she might break down the language barrier in discussions with Puerto Rican leaders.

Mrs. Leahy arrived in France 16 months ago as hostess of the American Embassy, in which position she acquired a splendid reputation for her social and relief work. One of her last public acts was to donate a large sum to the French Red Cross.

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Ch. William N. Thomas, USN, conducted brief memorial services on Sunday, 19 April, at the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., for Rear Adm. John W. Wilcox, Jr., USN, who was lost overboard at sea "in heavy weather during normal cruising." Present at the services were members of Admiral Wilcox's family, high-ranking Navy officials, and many members of his class of 1905. Those present included Rear Adm. T. R. Bear-
dell, Academy superintendent, and Adm. Thomas C. Hart, USN, who most recently was Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations Naval Forces in the Southwest Pacific.

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Vice Adm. Arthur LeRoy Bristol, Jr., USN, commander of a North Atlantic Task Force, died on 20 April, after a brief illness. He had been on duty in the Atlantic Fleet since February 1921, where he was assigned following duty as commander of an Aircraft Scouting Force.

Admiral Bristol was born in Charleston, S. C. 19 July, 1886, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1906. He was detailed to the USS Illinois, and was transferred to the USS Mayflower in 1909, and in 1911 was ordered to duty as naval attache student, American Embassy, Berlin, Germany. In 1913, he was assigned to assist in fitting out the destroyer USS Cummings, and served aboard this ship after her commissioning on 10 Sept. 1913.

Admiral Bristol commanded the USS Terry and the Second Division, Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, during 1914 and until August, 1915, when he was transferred to command the USS Jarvis. Later in 1915, he was made Aide on the staff of Commander, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet, and from July, 1917, until February, 1918, was aide and flag secretary of the Commander Cruiser and Transport Force, Atlantic Fleet, for which service he was awarded the Navy Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal by the War Department.

He reported for duty in the Office of Naval Operations, Navy Department, on 18 Feb. 1918, after which he commanded the USS Brooklyn in 1919, and in 1920 was transferred to command the USS Overton. He was on duty with the General Board, Navy Department, in 1921, and had additional duty with the Secretary of Commerce from January to April, 1922. He completed the course at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., in 1923, and for a year he served as a member of its staff. After duty as Aide on the Staff of the Commander of the Scouting Fleet, he was appointed member of the Naval Mission to Brazil in January, 1925, and served until October, 1926. He served as Executive Officer of the USS Arizona from February, 1927, and, after qualifying as a naval aviator in 1928, he

(Please turn to Page 954)

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BONHAM—Born at Nix Hospital, San Antonio, Tex., 1 April 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. James Butler Bonham, a daughter, Susan Elizabeth Bonham, granddaughter of Mrs. Francis G. Bonham and the late Maj. Bonham, and Col. and Mrs. William Earl Chambers.

BULKELEY—Born at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, 3 April 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. John D. Bulkeley, a son.

CUNHA—Born at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 9 April 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. George Martin Cunha, a son, George Martin Cunha, Jr.

FAWKES—Born at Immanuel Lutheran Hospital, Omaha, Nebr., 7 March 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Emerson Evans Fawkes, USN, a son, Emerson De Lany Fawkes, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Walter S. De Lany, USN, and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fawkes, of Omaha.

JACKSON—Born at De Tar Memorial Hospital, Victoria, Tex., 31 March 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. J. Garrett Jackson, AC-USA, a son, J. Garrett Jackson, Jr.

MESSMER—Born at Rio de Janeiro, 11 April 1942, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William Leroy Messmer, a son, William LeRoy Messmer, Jr.

OKERBLOOM—Born at St. Vincent's Hospital, Sherman, Tex., 25 March 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Paul R. Okerbloom, AC-USA, a son, Paul R. Okerbloom, Jr.

PERRY—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 11 April 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Manley C. Perry, QMC-USA, a daughter, Carol Sue Perry.

POORE—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., 18 April 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. James E. Poore, Jr., Inf.-QMC, a daughter, Suzanne Payeur Poore, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. James E. Poore, MC-USAR.

SHEINBERG—Born at the Newport Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island, 6 March 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Jules H. Sheinberg, MC-USA, a daughter, Miriam Leah Sheinberg.

Married

BURKE-STUART—Married at Falmouth, Maine, 10 April 1942, Miss Betty Stuart, to Ens. Julian Thompson Burke, Jr., USN.

BURNHAM-WOOD—Married at St. John's Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, Fla., 5 April 1942, Miss Alma Madeleine Wood, to Ena. Ralph Everett Burnham, Jr., USNR.

COTTEN-SMITH—Married at St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D. C., 28 March 1942, Miss Helen Randolph Cotten, to Lt. Marshall Smith, USMC.

COURT-ELLYSON—Married in St. Andrew's Chapel at the Naval Academy, 18 April 1942, Miss Mildred Lewis Ellyson, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Gordon Ellyson and the late Comdr. Ellyson, USN, to Lt. (jg) John Martine Court, USNR, the son of Capt. and Mrs. Alva B. Court, of Redondo Beach, Calif.

ELDER-CROMARTIE—Married in the Fayetteville First Presbyterian Church, 18 April 1942, Miss Eliza Faison Cromartie, to Lt. Robert Vincent Elder, FARC, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

FAIRLAMB-LOCKWOOD—Married in St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church, Ridgewood, N. J., 18 April 1942, Miss Barbara Briggs Lockwood, to Lt. Charles Richard Fairlamb, USAF.

FARR-ELWELL—Married at Conway, S. C., 14 April 1942, Miss Ella Ray Elwell, to T. Sgt. Hugh Manson Farr, USA.

FIELDEN-SIMPSON—Married at Montauk Avenue Baptist Church, New London, Conn., 18 April 1942, Miss Bernice A. Simpson, to Ens. Robert W. Fielden, USNR.

FOSTER-SWEETSER—Married in the Episcopal Church of Ascension, New York City, 22 April 1942, Miss Elizabeth Loring Sweetser, to Lt. Bruce Foster, USA.

GOULD-HUNTER—Married at All Angels Church, New York City, 10 April 1942, Miss Josephine Mary Hunter, to Ens. Robert Catlin Gould, USCG.

HOOFNAGLE-MOORE—Married at the Grace Covenant Presbyterian Church, Norfolk, Va., 18 April 1942, Miss Helen Jacqueline Moore, to Lt. William Harlae Hoofnagle, USA.

HOTCHKISS-SHAW—Married at Newport, R. I., 18 April 1942, Mrs. Caroline Ryan Shaw, to Lt. Stuart Hotchkiss.

HUNSDERGER-PEDERSEN—Married at the Church of Ephiphany, Washington, D. C., 17 April 1942, Miss Ruth Helen Pedersen, to Lt. (jg) Warren Seabury Hunsdorger, USNR.

INGRAM-BROWN—Married in Connecticut, 28 March 1942, Miss Mary Barbara Brown to Lt. William T. Ingram, 2d, USN.

LIPSCOMB-SCHEER—Married at the St. Regis Hotel, New York City, 18 April 1942, Miss Betty Louise Scheer, to Lt. Charles J. Lipscomb, USA, son of Col. Charles Thomas Lipscomb.

LOUIS-GRIFFITH—Married at All Souls Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., 17 April 1942, Miss Margaret Russell Griffith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., to Mr. Frederick Richards Louis.

MC DANIEL-MEADS—Married at St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, 9 April 1942, Miss Jeanne Elizabeth Meads to Lt. (jg) George Thornhill McDaniel, Jr., USN.

MAGEE-WALTON—Married at Washington, D. C., 25 April 1942, Miss Virginia King Walton, to Capt. James Carre Magee, Jr., USMC, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James Carre Magee.

MARSH-RUSSELL—Married at the Church of England Cathedral, Newfoundland, N. S., 14 April 1942, Miss Ore Pax June Russell, to Lt. Clarence Talmage Marsh, Jr., son of Col. and Mrs. C. T. Marsh, USA, Ft. Eustis, Va.

OBRUCHTA-STEPHENSON—Married at St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 11 April 1942, Miss Polly Stephenson, to Lt. Joseph Andre Obruchta, USA.

PARMELE-MITCHELL—Married at the Naval Air Station Chapel, 28 March 1942, Miss Betty Lou Mitchell, to Lt. (jg) Clyde Harries Parmelee, USN, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clyde Deans Parmelee, USA.

PERDUE-SNIIDER—Married at Elizabeth City, N. C., 11 April 1942, Miss Margaret Catherine Snider, to Ens. Charles Willard Perdue, USNR.

PETTEE-SHAVER—Married at Albemarle, N. C., 11 April 1942, Miss Laura Mae Shaver, to Lt. Robert Holmes Petree, USA, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Petree, USA.

PIERSON-THIRLKELD—Married at 128th Field Artillery Chapel, Ft. Jackson, S. C., 28 Feb. 1942, Miss Virginia Jean Thirkeld, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles N. Thirkeld, FA, to Lt. LeRoy Colter Pierson, FA.

RICE-WHITNEY—Married at Bakersfield, Calif., 17 April 1942, Miss Catherine Anne Whiting, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Whitney, USA, to Lt. Vilas C. Rice, AC.

RODEBAUGH-GREENLEAF—Married at Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 13 April 1942, Virginia Ellen, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Sidney Arthur Greenleaf, to Philip Arthur Rodebaugh, son of Mrs. Ruth Rodebaugh.

RUCKER-WILLIAMS—Married at St. John's Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, Fla., 4 April 1942, Miss Margaret Field Williams, to Ens. Douglas Pendleton Rucker, USN.

SENEFF-GATCHELL—Married at the Cadet Chapel, West Point, 21 April 1942, Miss Elizabeth Victorina Gatchell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Oscar James Gatchell, to Lt. George Philip Seneff, Jr., USA, son of Col. George Philip Seneff and Mrs. Casey E. Hayes.

STICKLEY-LEACH—Married in the Chapel of Ft. Belvoir, Va., 18 April 1942, Miss Mary Virginia Leach, to Lt. John J. Stickley, USA.

THOMPSON-HARTUNG—Married at Ft. Myer, Va., 13 April 1942, Miss Nancy Hartung to Lt. Aiden George Thompson, USA.

WEIR-CRAMER—Married at San Francisco, Calif., 9 April 1942, Miss Eleanor Claire Cramer, to Lt. Frederick Utter Weir, USN.

WINGATE-CARLISLE—Married at Union Church, Balboa, C. Z., 28 March 1942, Miss Virginia Annabelle Carlisle, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. W. H. Carlisle, CAC-USA, to Capt. James Woodrow Wingate, CAC-USA.

WINGO-BAUM—Married 18 April 1942, Miss Elizabeth Baum, to Lt. (jg) William Brown Wingo, USNR.

Died

AOLE—Died at the Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 18 April 1942, Terry Aole, aged 3, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Robert C. Aole, USA.

BACH—Died at Station Hospital, Ft. McPherson, Ga., 16 April 1942, Col. Christian Albert Bach, USA-Ret. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Helen W. Bach.

BJORKLUND—Killed in airplane accident near El Mirage Lake, Calif., 17 April 1942, 2nd Lt. Curtis Elmer Bjorklund, aged 24, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

BRISTOL—Died 20 April 1942, Vice Admiral Arthur Leroy Bristol, Jr., USN.

CARMAN—Died in Thomasville, Ga., 29 March 1942, Capt. James L. Carman, USA-Ret.

CLARK—Died in New York City recently, Ens. Louis Crawford Clark, USNR, beloved husband of Anne Paul Clark.

DENNY—Killed in airplane accident near Livermore, Calif., 12 April 1942, Lt. Edward Francis Denney, USN. Funeral at Arlington National Cemetery, 18 April 1942.

DEVENS—Died in the Bronx, New York, 9 April 1942, Mrs. Sarah J. Beacon Devens; survived by two sons, John J. Devens and Lt. Col. W. George Devens; two daughters, Mrs. Margaret Moore and Mrs. J. M. Vella; and six grandchildren.

EDWARDS—Killed in airplane accident, near El Mirage Lake, Calif., 27 April 1942, Lt. Albert Benton Edwards, Jr., USA, aged 29, of Albuquerque, N. M.

HOUSTON—Killed in airplane accident, 16 April 1942, at Tampa Fla., Maj. James H. C. Houston, USA, of Baltimore, Md.; buried at Arlington National Cemetery, 20 April.

KEENE—Died at her residence, 1111 Park Ave., New York City, Mary Lawrence Keene, daughter of the late Col. Frederick Newbold and Mary Boyce Lawrence, mother of Loomis Lawrence White.

KING—Died at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., 16 April 1942, Lt. Col. Arthur E. King.

KOERBEL—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., 18 April 1942, Pearl P. Koerbel, wife of Lt. Col. Frederick H. Koerbel, QMC-USA.

LEAHY—Died at Vichy, France, 20 April 1942, Louise Tennent Harrington Leahy; survived by her husband, Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret., and a son, Lt. Comdr. William Harrington Leahy, USN.

McCAW—Died at Bloomington, Ind., 19 April 1942, Capt. William G. McCaw. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Jackson McCaw; a son, William McCaw; his mother, Mrs. William McCaw; two sisters, Miss Jessie McCaw, and Mrs. Ruth Raham; and two brothers, Henry McCaw and Stanley McCaw.

MACCORDY—Died at St. Petersburg, Fla., 6 April 1942, Capt. Earl C. MacCordy of the U. S. Public Health Service. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Regina Melber MacCordy, two sons, C. Ramsey and Edward L. MacCordy, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. MacCordy of Newport, R. I.

MATHEWS—Killed in airplane accident, 16 April 1942, at Tampa, Fla., Sgt. Edgar F. Mathews, USA, of Albertville, Ala.

MATHIAS—Killed in airplane accident, 16 April 1942, Tech. Sgt. Malcolm Mathias, USA, of Elba, Ala.

MEREDITH—Died at Stanford-Lane Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 9 April 1942, Mr. William John Meredith, who is survived by his wife, Ida K. Meredith, two sons, Lt. Col. Evan K. Meredith and Mr. Rhys F. Meredith, and a daughter, Mrs. Durham White Porter.

MESSER—Killed in airplane accident, 16 April 1942, at Tampa, Fla., 1st Lt. Floyd Messer, USA, of Myakka, Fla.

MULL—Killed in airplane accident, 16 April 1942, at Tampa, Fla., Tech. Sgt. Charles Mull, USA, of Brevard, N. C.

NEFF—Died at St. Vincent's Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., 14 April 1942, Col. John H. Neff, USA-Ret.

PECKHAM—Died at Alameda, Calif., 7 April 1942, Clara Louise Peckham, widow of the late Edward J. Peckham, mother of the wife of Col. C. G. Lawrence, USA, and grandmother of the wife of Maj. R. G. Ferguson, USA.

REIGGER—Killed in airplane accident, 16 April 1942, at Tampa, Fla., Sgt. Sam T. Reigler, USA, of Greenville, Tex.

ROBINSON—Died recently in action in the Philippines, Lt. Col. Stanley K. Robinson, USA, of Morgantown, W. Va.

ROWLAND—Died recently in action in the Philippines, 2nd Lt. James MacDonald Rowland, Jr., USA, of Ft. Worth, Tex.

SAVILLE—Died 22 April 1942, at Richmond, Va., Maj. Charles Otway Saville, aged 82 years, former commander of the Richmond Grays.

WYSOCKI—Killed in airplane accident, 16 April 1942, at Tampa, Fla., Corp. Stephan F. A. Wysocki, USA, of Milwaukee, Wis.

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Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 950)

Mrs. Gatchell, and Lt. George Philip Seneff, Jr., son of Col. George Philip Seneff, of Bear Creek, Pa., and Mrs. Casey H. Hayes of Honolulu, T. H., took place 21 April at the Cadet Chapel at West Point. Col. Clayton E. Wheat officiated, assisted by Chaplain John B. Walther.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white satin, on princess lines with a bouffant skirt, and a tulle veil caught by a coronet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white lilies and stephanotis. Anne Gatchell, who was maid of honor for her sister, was gowned in pink satin with a bouquet of lavender lilies.

Cadet Frederic H. S. Tate was best man and the ushers were Cadets Sam P. Wagner, Edgar B. Colladay, Charles M. Ferguson, Albert Witte, Alvin D. Wilder and John Atwood.

A reception at Cullum Memorial Hall followed the ceremony. Lieutenant and Mrs. Seneff will live at Watertown, N. Y., after a brief wedding trip. Lieutenant Seneff is in the Field Artillery at Pine Camp, N. Y.

Miss Gatchell attended the Lee School in Boston and the National Cathedral School in Washington, and was graduated from St. Mary's School at Peekskill, N. Y. Lieutenant Seneff attended the University of Illinois and was elected to Psi Upsilon before he entered the Military Academy, where he was graduated last June.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Eden of Ft. McPherson, Ga., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Maisie Eden, to Capt. Barry Duran Browne, an officer of the Armored Force stationed at Camp Chaffee, Ark. The marriage will be solemnized at Christ Church in Indianapolis early in June.

Miss Eden is a granddaughter of Mrs. May Eden of Springfield, Ill., and the late Walter Eden, whose family was prominently identified with political events in Illinois in the period following the War between the States. Her maternal grandfather is William M. Brown, a retired business man of St. Joseph, Mich. Her parents both are graduates of DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana, where she now is finishing her junior year. Majoring in Fine Arts, she was awarded first honors in that department last year, and recently she was elected president of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority.

Captain Browne is the second son of Mrs. Charles J. Browne of San Antonio, Texas, and the late Maj. Charles Janvrin Browne, (USMA, 1912), of the Army Air Corps. He attended Columbian Preparatory School in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from the United States Military Academy in the class of 1938. While at the Academy, he was awarded the Sands Fencing Trophy. Upon graduation he was assigned to the 15th Field Artillery at Ft. Sam Houston until the organization of the Armored Force, when he was sent to Ft. Benning, Ga., to join the 2nd Armored Division. He served with that division until the organization of the 6th Armored Division last February. He now is stationed with the 93rd Armored Field Artillery Battalion of the division.

The young couple will make their home in Ft. Smith, Ark.

Mrs. Priscilla Pillsbury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Winslow Peirce of Portsmouth, N. H., was married at a candlelight service Saturday afternoon, 18 April, to Mr. John Herndon Rice, Royal Canadian Air Force, son of Mrs. Arthur Hopkins Rice, and the late Captain Rice, USN, of Portsmouth.

The Reverend William Safford Jones officiated at the ceremony, which took place at the home of the bridegroom's mother. A small reception followed at the Hillcroft Inn, York Harbor, Maine.

Mrs. Rice was graduated from the Lee School and Smith College in 1940. Mr. Rice attended St. Paul's School and Trinity College. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

Capt. and Mrs. George Caliver, (MC), USN, announce the engagement of their daughter, Georgianna, to Lt. Eldon Carl

Swanson, (MC), USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Swanson of Omaha, Neb.

The bride-elect is a graduate of the University of Maryland. She is the granddaughter of the late Rear Adm. A. B. Willits, USN, and of the late Dr. Thomas Caliver, of Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Swanson was graduated from the University of Nebraska Medical School.

The wedding will be in early June.

Miss Bernice A. Simpson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Simpson, became the bride of Ens. Robert W. Fielden, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Fielden, in a military wedding at the Montauk Avenue Baptist Church, New London, Conn., Saturday afternoon, 18 April, at 5 o'clock. The Rev. Delwin H. Martin performed the double ring ceremony before an altar banked with gladioli and palms decorated with candelabra.

The bride was attended by Mrs. Chester A. Richmond, Jr., as matron of honor. Albert D. Fielden was best man for his brother. Sheila Mahan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bryan F. Mahan, was trainbearer.

As the couple left the church they passed under an arch of swords formed by the ushers, Ens. John Gilman, Ens. Robert Brunett, Lt. Robert Lindenmeyer and Boatswain Edward Kelly, all of the United States naval reserve.

Gowned in white mousseline de sole fashioned with a lace bodice and long train, the bride wore a full length veil draped from a Juliet cap of lace and orange blossom clips and carried a bouquet of white roses and baby's breath.

A reception for about 70 relatives and friends followed at the Mohican Hotel.

The bride is a graduate of Williams Memorial Institute in the class of 1939 and of the New London Junior College and is employed by the United States Coast Guard service at Ft. Trumbull. Ensign Fielden is a graduate of Berkeley Preparatory School, Boston, and of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, and is stationed at the Thames shipyard. They will make their home at 494 Ocean Avenue, New London.

In a simple ceremony Friday afternoon, 17 April, at All Souls Memorial Church, Washington, D. C., Miss Margaret Russel Griffith, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., was married to Frederick Rickards Louis of Louisville, Kentucky. White flowers and palms were the only church decorations. The Rev. H. H. D. Sterrett performed the ceremony.

The bride's costume was a street length aqua blue crepe dress with a hat of matching shade trimmed with pastel flowers. She carried a shower of tulips. Her only attendant was Mrs. William M. B. Freeman, wife of Lieutenant Commander Freeman. Mrs. Freeman wore a beige crepe dress with aqua hat, and carried spring flowers. The best man was John Louis of Columbus, Ohio, brother of the bridegroom. Intimate friends and relatives attended the ceremony.

A small reception was held at Spring View, residence of Col. and Mrs. Robert Sterrett, uncle and aunt of the bride. Mrs. Louis is the granddaughter of the late Gen. and Mrs. George K. Hunter, and niece of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Hunter, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell H. Hunter of New York. After a brief honeymoon, the couple have returned to Louisville, Ky.

A wedding of Saturday, 11 April, was that of Miss Virginia Westerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Westerman, and Lt. James C. Toomey, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Toomey, all of Washington, D. C.

The marriage was solemnized at the Shrine of the Most Blessed Sacrament, the Rt. Rev., Thomas C. Smith officiating, at half after three.

Clad in white satin made on classic lines with shirred skirt and deep yoke of point d'Alencon lace, with finger-tip veil held in place by a coronet of lace, the bride was given in marriage by her father, and passed her bouquet of a white orchid topping a Prayer-book, with shower of baby orchids, to her cousin, Miss Ruth Stoner, who was her maid of honor.

in a frock of coral colored chiffon with hat to match.

Other attendants were Mrs. James Burke, the Misses Marion and Helen Toomey, sisters of the bridegroom, and Betty Klevit, all in aqua blue chiffon with matching hats.

Mr. Michael M. Doyle was best man and groomsmen were Ens. William Clarke, Lt. Alfred Kjar and Messrs. Lewis Lanman and James Tawes.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents, and later they will be at home at Quantico, where Lieutenant Toomey is stationed. He was graduated from Georgetown University and his bride, from Fairmont Junior College.

Capt. T. D. Ruddock, USN, and Mrs. Ruddock announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth, to Mr. Robert E. Ofner, son of Mrs. Ofner of Tucson, and the late Dr. Ofner of Chicago. Both are still at college—the bride-elect at University of Wisconsin, where she is taking post graduate work, and her fiance, at the University of Arizona. The wedding is planned for the early summer.

Dr. and Mrs. O. Raymond Yates announce the engagement of their daughter, Elyse Berry, to Mr. William Edward Byrd, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. G. Bentley Byrd of Norfolk, the wedding to take place in June.

Brig. Gen. Frank P. Lahm, USA-Ret., announces the marriage of his daughter Barbara to Capt. Robert Emmet McMahon, MC, stationed at Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Miss Anne Carey Lewis McNair, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick V. McNair, Jr., and Ens. John Mason Rickabaugh, USN, son of Mr. Jack Rickabaugh of Sacramento, Calif., and the late Mrs. Rickabaugh, were married at 5 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, 11 April in St. Andrews Chapel at the Naval Academy. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain Paul W. J. Dickman.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. There were no attendants.

Ens. Gordon S. Wylie was best man and the ushers were, Ens. James Steidle, John Hinckley, Robert Day, Garrison Brown, William Willis and Raymond Herzberger. A reception followed at the Officers Club.

The bride is the granddaughter of Adm. Frederick V. McNair, USN, who as superintendent completed the Academy's first granite buildings. On her mother's side, she is the great-granddaughter of Colonel Marshall, staff aide to General Robert E. Lee, and is a direct descendant of Chief Justice Marshall. She is the youngest president of any chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Miss Marion Hull Putnam, daughter of Mrs. John Byron Putnam and the late Mr. Putnam, was married 14 April to Capt. Charles Wilmarth Kouns, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard W. Kouns of Los Angeles, Calif., formerly of Salina, Kans. The wedding took place in the Cadet Chapel, United States Military Academy, West Point, in the presence of members of the immediate families, Chaplain John B. Walther officiating.

The bride, who formerly lived in Brooklyn, N. Y., where she attended Adelphi Academy, has resided at Ardsley-on-Hudson, New York, for the last three years. She is a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Putnam of Bellows Falls, Vermont, and the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Aldridge of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Captain Kouns graduated in 1939 from the United States Military Academy, West Point, served in Puerto Rico for two years and is now stationed at Ft. Benning, Georgia, with the 502nd Parachute Infantry.

Captain and Mrs. Kouns will live at Ft. Benning.

The marriage of Mrs. Shephard Ramsauer to Maj. William H. Garrison, Jr., USA, took place 3:30 P.M. Saturday, 11 April in the Chevy Chase Baptist Church.

The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Edward O. Clark.

Following the ceremony, a reception

was given at the Army Navy Town Club. The guests included Lt. Gen. and Mrs. R. Arnold, Maj. Gen. H. J. Miller, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. E. Gillmore, Col. and Mrs. Vincent Meloy, Col. Lewis W. Carr, Maj. P. Hemphill, Lt. Comdr. C. Miller and others.

After a brief honeymoon in Florida the couple will reside at 3734 Northampton Street, N. W.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John E. Sloan of the 8th Division Artillery at Ft. Jackson, S. C., announce the marriage of their daughter, Lucia Marie, to Lt. Horace M. Brown, Jr., aide de camp to General Sloan, 12 April, 1942, at Columbia, S. C.

Mrs. Brown attended the University of Hawaii and graduated from Oregon State College at Corvallis, Oregon. She has been taking graduate work at the University of South Carolina. The bride is a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. Lieutenant Brown, son of Mrs. Horace M. Brown and the late Mr. Brown, of Gaffney, S. C., attended the Citadel at Charleston, S. C., before entering West Point. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1941.

Omnibus Army Bill

The Senate Military Affairs Committee this week voted to report legislation, H. R. 4476, which removes many legislative restrictions on the Military Establishment.

The bill was passed by the House on 21 July 1941, and since that date the nation has entered the war. Accordingly all references to suspending specific laws for specified fiscal years were deleted by the committee in favor of a blanket suspension for the duration of the war and six months thereafter.

The bill, among other things, provides for employment of interns who have completed four years' of medical studies.

For suspending all limitations on number of assistant superintendents of the Army Nurse Corps, aviation cadets, planes, etc.

For allowing members of Reserve components travel pay on same basis as Regulars; to provide travel pay for personnel and their dependents from home to first duty station.

For operation of a railroad in Louisiana by the Corps of Engineers.

Allotment-Allowance Bills

(Continued from Page 947)

able to him, to provide him with a reasonable subsistence.

Sec. 203. (a) The Federal Security Administrator (herein called the Administrator) shall have the power and duty of administering the provisions of this title and the expenditure of the money appropriated hereunder. He shall issue such regulations and instructions and establish such procedure, and perform such other functions as he finds necessary to carry out the purposes of the title. [Remainder of section deals with miscellaneous administrative provisions.]

Title III—General Provisions

Sec. 301. As used in this Act the terms "man," "enlisted man," and "enlisted men" mean any enlisted individual of the fourth, fifth, sixth, or seventh grade, of any of the services mentioned in section 101 of this Act while in active military or naval service of the United States.

Sec. 302. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to members of the Philippine Army, the Philippine Scouts, the insular force of the Navy, the Samoa native guard and band of the Navy, and the Samoa reserve force of the Marine Corps.

Sec. 303. The Director of the Selective Service System shall cooperate with the head of the executive department concerned, or such subordinate as he may designate, to provide such information as may be required in the administration of this Act.

Sec. 304. The family allowances, and assistance payable under this Act, shall not be assignable; shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of any person to whom it is paid; shall not be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, whether the same remains with the Government, or any officer or agent thereof, or is in the course of transmission to the beneficiary entitled thereto, but shall insure wholly to the benefit of such beneficiary.

Secs. 305, 306, 307, 308, 309. [Penalties]

Gen. MacArthur's Command

The question of command in the Southwest Pacific has been answered. General Douglas MacArthur has been given command of land, sea and air forces in the Southwest Pacific area, this certified by an announcement from General MacArthur's headquarters and a statement from Australian Prime Minister John Curtin.

The announcement from United States headquarters in Australia said: "By agreement among the governments of Australia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the United States, the Southwest Pacific areas has been constituted, effective from midnight Saturday night (18 April). General MacArthur formally assumed command by virtue of that authority."

Prime Minister Curtin, in a letter to General MacArthur, said, "You have received a charter as supreme commander, not from your own government alone, but also from the governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands."

The Australian leader told General MacArthur that his directive "instructs you to prepare to take the offensive. I would assure you of every possible support that can be given you by the government and people of Australia in making Australia secure as a base of operations in assisting you to marshal the strength required to wrest the initiative from the enemy and in joining with you in ultimate offensive to bring about the total destruction of the common foe."

Following immediately the clarification of his command, General MacArthur announced that General Sir Thomas Blamey of the Australian Army would be commander of the United Nations land forces in the Southwest Pacific, while Lt. Gen. George H. Brett would command the Air Forces. Vice Adm. Herbert Leary, USN, was appointed commander of the naval forces; Lt. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, commander of the United States forces in the Philippines, and Maj. Gen. Julian F. Barnes, USA, commander of the United States Army forces in Australia.

General MacArthur also announced the appointment of Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland as his Chief of Staff, and Brig. Gen. Richard J. Marshall, a Quartermaster Corps officer, as his deputy chief of staff. Others appointed to his staff were Col. Burdett M. Fitch, adjutant general; Col. Charles P. Stivers, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1; Col. Charles A. Willoughby, G-2; Brig. Gen. Stephen J. Chamberlin, G-3; and Col. Lester J. Whittle, G-4.

Representatives of the Allied forces appointed staff members were Col. H. F. H. Duran, Australia; Lt. Col. J. M. R. Sandberg, Netherlands East Indies; and Lt. Col. D. Rogers, Australia.

Meanwhile, later in the week, a spokesman for General MacArthur announced the appointment of Admiral Leahy's staff.

Capt. J. Cary Jones, USN, is chief of staff, while members are Capt. J. H. Carson, USN; Comdr. A. A. Antrim, SC, USN; Comdr. M. R. Kelley, USN; Comdr. R. C. Hudson, USN; Comdr. J. H. Shultz, USN; Lt. Comdr. E. T. Neale, USN; Lt. Comdr. H. J. Martin, USN; Lt. Comdr. R. B. C. Lovett, USN; Lt. Comdr. J. D. L. Grant, USN; Lt. R. L. Taylor, USN; Capt. F. E. Getting, Royal Australian Navy; Comdr. G. B. Salm, Royal Netherlands Navy, and Wing Comdr. G. Packer, Royal Australian Air Force.

While General MacArthur's command had been thus clarified, announcement came this week from Wellington, New Zealand, that Vice Adm. Robert L. Ghormley, USN, who is being replaced in his London Naval post by Rear Adm. Harold R. Stark, USN, will form a New Zealand-United States naval command to operate in the South Pacific outside the zone of General MacArthur's control. This command will be under the supervision of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet.

Admiral Ghormley will, of course,

Calendar of Legislation**BILLS INTRODUCED**

H.R. 6945. By Rep. May, of Ky. Prescribing aviation cadet allowances for West Point cadets during flight training.

S. 2453. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. (Also H.R. 6949. By Rep. Bland, of Va.) Authorizing obligation of Coast Guard funds for work at Government-owned plants. Reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

S. 2454. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. Prescribing relative rank of Navy nurses. Reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

S. 2455. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. To give submarine officers benefits of any increases in general base pay; to permit compensation of divers for depths of less than 90 feet in certain cases. Reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

S. 2456. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. Prescribing Navy medals; reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

S. 2457. By Sen. Nye, of N. Dak. Amending Army and Navy Medal of Honor Roll Act.

S. 2467. By Sen. Johnson, of Colo. (Also H.R. 6948.) By Rep. Edmison, of W. Va. Allowance-allowance bills.

S. 2469. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. For relief of William Edward Fleming, PhM. Reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

S. 2468. By Sen. George, of Ga. Amending Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act.

H.R. 6950. By Rep. Bland, of Va. Permitting commanded Coast Guard officers to retire with advanced rank.

H.R. 6979. By Rep. May, of Ky. (Also S. 2477. By Sen. Reynolds, of N. C.) Increasing number of Military Academy cadets.

H.R. 6984. By Rep. May, of Ky. Releasing War Dept. from requirement to report number of selectees in service each month.

H.R. 6985. By Rep. May, of Ky. Permitting Secretary of War to change titles of Military Academy professors.

H.R. 6977. By Rep. May, of Ky. American Legion bill to equalize war burdens.

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H.R. 6932. Adding 200,000 tons of submarines to Navy. Passed by House; reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

H.R. 6974. Changing name of Bureau of Navigation. Passed by House; reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

H.R. 6907. Creating women's auxiliary Naval Reserve. Passed by House.

H.R. 6913. Authorizing Marine Band to attend 78th convention of Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis, Ind., 13-18 Sept. 1942. Passed by House; reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

H.R. 6328. Relief of certain Army disbursing officers. Passed by Senate with minor amendment.

S. 2406. Eight hundred million for Navy public works. Passed by House; sent to President.

H.R. 4743. Providing for naturalization of certain wives and children of U. S. citizens who lost citizenship through service with allies in World War. Passed by House.

H.R. 5861. Transferring 16 acres of Yorktown, Va., park to Naval Mine Depot. Passed by House.

H.R. 6318. Temporary promotions in Coast and Geodetic Survey. Passed by House.

S. 2202. Reinstating Maj. Paul A. Larned, USA-Ret., on the active list of the Army. Passed by House; to President.

H.R. 6365. Relimburse Comdr. Cato D. Glover, USN, for loss of household effects. Passed by House.

H.R. 6736. War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Bill, 1943. Sent to President.

H.R. 6008. Authorizing additional \$100,000 for access roads to defense plants, etc. Reported by House Roads Comte.

H.R. 4476. Various matters affecting Army. Reported by Senate Military Comte.

S. 2451. For relief of 1st Sgt. Anthony W. Livingston, USMC. Reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

S. 2452. Advancing certain retired Coast Guard and Coast and Geodetic Survey officers. Reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

S. 2285. Advancing former fleet commanders on retired list. Re-reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

S. 2254. Authorizing certain additional appointments to the Naval Academy. Reported by Sen. Naval Comte.

Gen. Marshall Returns

General George C. Marshall, who returned early this week from a mission to London, conferred immediately with President Roosevelt on matters, which are by their very nature, shrouded in secrecy.

Both General Marshall and President advisor Harry L. Hopkins, who accompanied the Chief of Staff, expressed themselves as being well satisfied with their discussions with British military leaders.

Following a review of American troops in Ireland, General Marshall told news reporters that "inevitably, there will be American troops in Commando raids. We have Commando training in our Army,"

he said, "but we call it by a different name. We have an Army corps trained now for amphibious operations."

Roll of Honor

Lafayette in satisfactory operating condition as a transport in less than two months. Extensive repairs and conversion work cannot possibly be carried out in an orderly and intelligent manner under such conditions."

Members of the Naval Court of Inquiry included Rear Adm. Lamar R. Leahy, USN-Ret., President; Capt. Harry E. Shoemaker, USN-Ret., and Capt. Frederick E. Haerlie, USN, with Lt. Robert L. Johnson, USN-Ret., as Judge Advocate.

Previously the House Naval Affairs Committee had rendered a report in which it placed the blame on carelessness, and added that there was lack of adequate supervision of the contractor, an absence of proper coordination between the activities of the various units on board, and that there was divided authority and lack of a unified command. In the latter connection, the following quotation from the report of the House committee is interesting:

"The commandant did not consider himself either in charge of the situation or to be the responsible naval officer present. He had considered the Normandie to be under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Ships and of the district material officer. He was unfamiliar with the Normandie, and prior to the fire had never been on board her nor received nor gave any orders with respect to her, other than of an advisory nature with respect to maintaining an adequate Coast Guard personnel aboard. Accordingly, he did not feel qualified to assume command and acted only in an advisory capacity. Orders were given, however, from time to time in his name and other naval and Coast Guard officers were under the impression that he had assumed the responsibility and command by virtue of his rank and presence. He considered the fire department to be in charge of the fire."

"At the fire, the district material officer, an experienced technician and marine engineer, considered himself also to be acting in an advisory capacity, and issued orders only to members of his staff. The naval inspector received no orders from any source, although he stood by in the conference room from time to time.

"The lieutenant commander in charge of the Coast Guard unit looked to orders from the captain of the port. The captain of the port considered the commandant in command."

Still a third report is expected on the disaster, for the Senate Naval Affairs committee has sent committee investigators to the scene, and is now engaged in studying the Court of Inquiry's and the House's report preparatory to drafting a report of its own.

Since the fire under investigation (on Feb. 9) two more fires have occurred in the vessel which now lies, capsized, in the water and mud next to Pier 88, Hudson River.

Officer Candidate Schools

The War Department has promulgated a policy that enlisted men of reserve components whose recall to active duty has been deferred only because of dependency, may apply for admission to Officer Candidate Schools, provided they have had at least three months of active service since 1 September 1940, and are otherwise qualified.

This new ruling will offer members of the National Guard, Regular Army Reserve and Enlisted Reserve Corps, now deferred because of dependents, the same opportunity to apply for officer training in any branch of the service as is now available to similar Class III-A registrants. Applications should be addressed to the Commander of the Corps Area in which applicants reside. If the applicant is not a citizen by birth, he must enclose documentary proof of his naturalization.

If the application is approved by the Corps Area Commander, the applicant will be directed to appear before a board of officers for examination into his officer qualifications. If accepted as qualified, the applicant will then be given the required physical examination and considered for final selection in conjunction with other accepted applicants from the Corps Area to fill current school quotas. All travel and other expenses incurred in connection with this examination will be borne by the applicant.

This new modification is one of many changes in the regulations governing Officer Candidates, now being drafted by the War Department.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

The President is determined that there shall be all out and economical production in order that Victory will be won. Further demonstration of this fact was expressed this week in various directives he issued. By the Executive Order creating the Man Power Commission, he established the principle of universal service, and paved the way for conscription of workers in industry. Director McNutt, Chairman of the Social Security Commission, will be charged with the responsibility of providing labor for war service, whether factory or farm, and this may require transfer of men and women to points of scarcity. He must protect small business which, without Government contracts, is necessarily affected, and which is agitating for the repeal of the 40-hour week law. The President continues opposed to any modification of this law, and complying with his wish Congress has postponed consideration of all legislation regarding hours, wages and profits. It will await his message and broadcast early next week on these and other matters, such as prices, rents and taxes.

The over all purpose of his program will be to prevent threatening inflation. However, it is forecasted that he will bar freezing of wages and prices, holding that the War Labor Board can exercise effective control over the former, and the Price Administration likewise can handle the latter.

Following his approval of the Second War Powers Act, the President delegated to Chairman Nelson of the WPB widespread authority to requisition machinery available for munitions production. Initiation of such requisition must originate in the offices of the Secretary of War and Navy and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission. The extent to which the President is moving in requiring full effort on the part of industry is shown by Navy commandeering and operation under Capt. George C. Westervelt, retired Naval Constructor, of four plants of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, with headquarters at Long Island City. The grounds set forth for the action are that the existing management "has not proved adequate under the circumstances confronting it effectively to operate the Corporation's plants" to assure delivery of combat aircraft. This seizure is a notice to industry that it must produce 100 per cent or the Government will take over laggards.

Further proof of the serious attitude of the Administration is furnished by the suits instituted against the Carnegie-Illinois and the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporations to prevent further alleged violations of the WPB's priorities program. In connection with this prosecution it is noted that the WPB soon will discontinue granting preference ratings on individual applications for material to be used in general manufacturing operations.

To assure economical production, the President has ordered an audit of the books of all firms having war contracts. This action is preliminary to the renegotiation of contracts which promise excessive profits. This step was taken in order to prevent limitation upon profits by legislation. The President holds that exorbitant profits can be recaptured by taxation.

Returning from London where he conferred with Prime Minister Churchill, Harry L. Hopkins, following a report to the President, advocated a "real" pooling of the shipping of the United Nations. This will be one of the important subjects considered by the Anglo-American Conference, sitting in Washington. Action is necessary because of the shipping losses recently suffered.

Col. McCabe Elected

Col. E. R. Warner McCabe, USA-Ret., superintendent of the Staunton, Va., Military Academy, was elected president of the Virginia Association of Preparatory Schools at a meeting held this week in Charlottesville, Va.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since 16 April 1942

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Harold M. Rayner, Cav., No. 58. Vacancies—none. Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—Raymond O. Barton, Inf., No. 67. Senior Lt. Col.—Henry W. Harms, AC, No. 68.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Charles Carlton, Inf., No. 233.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Charles S. Stodter, SC, No. 2187 (in the Maj.).

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Oral G. Willis, Inf., No. 1762 (in the Capt.).

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—William R. Stark, AC, No. 2310 (in the 1st Lt.).

Non-Promotion List

Captain Ralph W. Mohr, VC, (Temporary Major, Army of the United States) promoted to Major, VC.

1st Lt. Elbert LaF. Fenske, DC (Temporary Captain, Army of the United States), promoted to Captain, DC.

Warrant Officers

115 on the eligible list to be warrant officers. Appointments have been made through George Zane.

0 on the eligible list to be Band Leaders (White). Appointments have been made through Bert Fotzer.

0 on the eligible list to be Band Leaders (Colored). Appointments have been made through Peter L. Crawford.

5 Warrant officers discharged for the purpose of accepting active duty.

Obituaries

(Continued from Page 951)

was appointed Commander, Aircraft Squadrons, Asiatic Fleet, with additional duty in command of the USS Jason.

Admiral Bristol served as Naval Attaché, American Embassy, London, from 1931 until March, 1934. He was ordered to command the USS Ranger when that vessel was placed in commission in June, 1934, and was in command of Naval Air Station, San Diego, Calif., from 8 July, 1934, until July, 1939, when he assumed duty as Commander Patrol Wing Two, Aircraft Scouting Force. He was detached from that command on 7 June, 1940, and on 13 June, 1940, hoisted his flag as Commander Carrier Division One, Aircraft Battle Force. He assumed duty as Commander, Aircraft Scouting Force, on 12 October, 1940, and since February, 1941, has been on duty in the Atlantic Fleet.

He was a member of the Hepburn Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy in July, 1938, to investigate and report upon the need, for the purpose of national defense, for the establishment of additional submarine, destroyer, mine, and naval air bases on the coasts of the United States, its territories and possessions as authorized and directed by Section 10 (a) Act of 17 May 1938 (Public No. 528—75th Congress).

Admiral Bristol has received the following medals and decorations: Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, War Department; Cuban Pacification Medal, USS Illinois; Mexican Service Medal, USS Cummings; Victory Medal, (escort clasp), USS Seattle, and the Order of St. Stanislaus, III class (surmounted by swords and bow) by Government of Russia, 28 December 1920.

Promotion List Advancements

Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee said this week that action on recommendations for advancements on the promotion lists for heroic or conspicuous gallantry in action—such as those of Lt. (jg) Edward H. O'Hare, USN, and Lt. William L. Kabler, USN, who have each been recommended for advancement 30 numbers on the promotion lists—will be withheld pending a complete study of this promotion policy and a statement from the Navy Department as to the extent officials intend to use this form of award.

Chairman Walsh said that the procedure of nominating officers for advancements on the promotion lists might result in unfair treatment to officers not advanced and lead to other complications. While the nomination for advancement of 30 numbers on the promotion list for Lieutenant Kabler has been pending in Congress for three months, the nomination of Lieutenant O'Hare was sent to the Senate only this week by President Roosevelt. Both officers beside being re-

MERCHANT MARINE

Merchant Marine

Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, late last week revealed that all essential ocean-going tankers and dry cargo vessels owned by American citizens will be requisitioned by the War Shipping Administration, which is now authorized to direct every aspect of the use of these vessels. Most important is the authority to order these ships to put into ports at night to avoid submarines.

Admiral Land, in making the announcement, said that several hundred vessels would be affected. He explained that 75 per cent of the freighter tonnage of the United States has already been taken over by the Government through purchase, charter or requisition.

Districts Established

The Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration this week announced the establishment of an Atlantic Coast District and a Gulf Coast District to supplement an already established Pacific Coast District in the overall supervision of shipping operations in their respective areas.

Atlantic Coast director is Capt. Granville Conway, who will supervise War Shipping Administration activities from Savannah, Ga., to Portland, Me. He has been with the Maritime Commission for nearly 25 years, and was a licensed master in government-owned vessels at the age of 21.

Mr. Chester H. Marshall has been designated as director of the Gulf Coast District which includes all United States ports on the Gulf of Mexico and all ports in Florida. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Marshall was operating manager at New Orleans, La., for the Waterman Steamship Corporation.

Awarded Merit Flag

First award of the Maritime Commission's flag of merit has been made to the Oregon Shipbuilding Corp., Portland, Ore., recognizing the most outstanding accomplishment during the first quarter of 1942 in the production of Liberty ships.

The merit design, only recently approved, carries the merit "M" and a gold star on a blue background to be flown below the new Maritime Victory Eagle flag. It is the plan of the Commission to award the flag to those shipyards and manufacturing plants which show outstanding progress in production.

Leaves Navy Mutual Aid

Mr. Martin A. McGrory, for the past 11 years Chief Clerk of the Navy Mutual Aid Association, under Adm. T. J. Cowie, USN-Ret., and Capt. J. R. Hornberger (SC), USN-Ret., has resigned from the Association to reenter the United States Marine Corps.

Retired Paymaster Sergeant of the United States Marine Corps, Mr. McGrory has served the Navy Mutual Aid Association faithfully and his resignation will be regretted by the many members.

Reserve Officers' Graduation

Rear Adm. J. R. Beardall, USN, Naval Academy superintendent, has announced that Reserve Midshipmen will receive their commissions on Tuesday, 5 May. A farewell dance will be given on 4 May.

ommended for advancement on the promotion lists have been promoted to higher grades, but these promotions are effective only for the duration of the war.

It may be remembered that during the Spanish-American War and about the turn of the century this form of award for conspicuous service in action was commonly employed. However the practice was not used to any extent during the World War.

Service Pay Legislation

(Continued from First Page)

Brooks pointed out, "An ensign doesn't get \$1,500—which is less than we pay our stenographers—he gets \$2,100 a year. The question then should be, is that rate sufficient or not?"

Unless pay is placed on such basis, Representative Brooks intimated, real evaluation of the justice of officers' pay scales is exceedingly difficult.

Once the question of officers' pay is settled, the remainder of the bill should present little difficulty to the House committee. There is little disposition to change the rates for warrant officers, nurses and enlisted men as adopted by the Senate. However, a number of minor amendments to the bill were proposed during hearings last week and other amendments have been advocated by Congressmen.

In addition to restoration of the original officers' scales, the departmental spokesmen asked for:

(1) Inclusion of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service in the bill from which he was inadvertently omitted.

(2) Return of pay for fifth grade from \$66 voted by the Senate to \$60 proposed by the departments. The House, like the Senate, is expected to retain the \$66 rate since corporals, seamen first class and technicians fifth grade now receive \$64.

(3) Placing of first sergeants in the first pay grade.

(4) Rejection of the Class-B provision inserted by the Senate.

(5) Insurance that the small group of retired officers who receive pay computed at 4 per cent per annum shall continue to do so.

(6) Clarification of the right of personnel operating heavier-than-air craft to the extra pay voted for sea duty in the missing persons' act.

(7) Clarification of the right of commissioned warrant officers to pay increases during their first ten years of service.

A number of other amendments proposed by individuals and organizations are under consideration. One proposal advanced by a small Congressional delegation is to give the Chief of the National Guard Bureau retired pay of major general.

Enlisted Men's Longevity

Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee stated this week that he would ask the House within the next few days to accept Senate amendments to H. R. 4869, which authorizes warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve to count service in those components for longevity pay purposes.

Officers of those three components now count such service for pay purposes, and the purpose of the bill is to permit a man who served in the National Guard, for example, for four years, attending weekly drills and summer camps, to count such four years' service in the computation of his longevity pay as a member of the armed forces of the United States.

The Senate amendments to the House bill merely clarify defects in wording in the original measure.

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The Deputy Chief of Staff

"In connection with the announcement by President Roosevelt of Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick and Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney as members of the Permanent Board of Defense, United States and Canada, the War Department stated that by reason of their long service and varied experience in the Army both officers are eminently fitted for the responsible duties incident to this high appointment."

This brief memorandum to the press on 22 Aug. 1940 demonstrates the confidence the War Department and the President placed in an officer who then was a lieutenant colonel but today, less than two years later, is Maj. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff.

A glance at the Official Army Register will show that General McNarney is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, the General Staff School, the Army War College, an honor graduate of the Command and General Staff School, a graduate of the Air Service Field Officers' School, and that he is rated as a command pilot and a combat observer.

A more intimate study of the Deputy Chief of Staff will show that General McNarney is regarded as one of the outstanding students of modern warfare in the Army today. General McNarney, a year ago was in England observing the effect of the war on that country, watching German aircraft in action over English cities, and observing the way the British counteracted the German Blitz. Upon his return, he was slated for the important assignment of reorganizing the War Department; however, the Japs about this time launched their attack on Pearl Harbor and the Robert's Commission was subsequently formed. An air officer was needed on the membership of the Robert's Commission, so the President named General McNarney to the board and the reorganization had to wait until the Commission investigated the Pearl Harbor bombing.

Immediately upon his return from Pearl Harbor, General McNarney was assigned to the War Department reorganization, which, when effected a few months later proved to be one of the biggest changes ever occasioned in the organizational set-up of the War Department. The War Department reorganization went into effect on 9 Mar. 1942. The next day, 10 Mar., General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, announced that General McNarney would be his Deputy Chief of Staff.

Twenty-five years ago last week, General McNarney began his flying career with a membership in the Aero Club of America. One year later, 15 Apr. 1917, he completed his military flying training and was rated a Junior Military Aviator.

He was ordered to France in August, 1917, where he served with the 1st Aero Squadron at Etampes, Avord, and Amanty, France; Assistant Director of the 1st Corps Aerautical School; Headquarters, Air Service, GHQ; Director of the 2nd Corps Aerautical School; Headquarters, Zone of Aeronautics; Flight Commander of the 1st Aero Squadron, Toul Sector; Commanding Officer, Observation Group, 1st Corps; Chief of Air Service, 3rd Corps, (Chateau Thierry Offensive); Staff, Chief of Air Service, First Army; commanded Observation Group, (St. Mihiel Offensive); and commanded the Observation Group, 5th Corps, during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

General McNarney was Corps Air Service Commander, 6th Corps, until 18 Feb. 1919; commanded the Army Observation Group, Second Army, to 19 Apr.; and from that date until 6 June 1919, he was on duty at General Headquarters, Paris, assisting in writing a manual on observation.

General McNarney was one of the first Air Corps officers to be detailed to the War Department General Staff. When it was decided by the War Department that the Air Corps should be represented on the War Department and General Staff, and General McNarney, who had just completed the course of study at the Command and General Staff School, was ordered to the General Staff for duty.

Today, General McNarney is one of the few major generals in the Army holding ratings as Command Pilot and Combat Observer. One of his Aides told the AR-

AND NAVY JOURNAL that General McNarney "makes decisions"—a tribute which described the administrative ability of the present Deputy Chief of Staff. He has, however, always been described by his close associates as a decisive man.

He is a firm believer in the axiom that "offense is the best defense." In a statement to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on 28 Mar., the new Deputy Chief of Staff said he believed Air Power should be exploited to the fullest. He pointed out, however, the necessity of combining all members of the armed forces into a fighting team, and by armed forces, he included not only all the arms and services in the Army, but also those of the Navy and those of our Allies.

Nurse Writes From Australia

"As the New Year was being ushered in, our Navy escort was leading us through the mined waters off Corregidor," Chief Nurse Floramund Fellmeth, ANC, writes from United States Army Forces Headquarters in Australia to her commanding officer, Col. Julia O. Flikke, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps.

Nurse Fellmeth, who was the chief nurse on the hospital ship *Mactan*, which sailed from Corregidor to Australia, describes in her letter the activities of the Army Nurse Corps in the Philippines and says to Colonel Flikke, "You can be so very proud of the girls I had to leave behind; their job is immense and they are doing it magnificently." She relates not that the nurses were disturbed by enemy bombings, but that "we were annoyed because of the precious time we lost when we had to abandon the hospital and go to the trenches."

The text of the letter is as follows:

Dear Mrs. Flikke,

December the eighth—that infamous day; it would seem that an eternity would be needed for all the events that occurred. The Philippines and our nurses there, shall remain vividly in my mind for the rest of my life. You can be so very proud of the girls I had to leave behind; their job is immense and they are doing it magnificently.

After the first bombs fell there was so much work to do. We were annoyed because of the precious time we lost when we had to abandon the hospital and go to the trenches. The question of uniforms arose; white was too good a target and besides our uniforms were dirty after the first trip to the ground. Our blues would have been more serviceable, but our enemy was also wearing that color. The final decision was khaki. As the days progressed and the raids were heavier we were ordered into coveralls. This proved to be the only way to meet the existing conditions.

At the outbreak I was at Fort McKinley. A week after the first raids we evacuated intact and met the Fort Stotsenberg group at Sternberg; then we were split into smaller groups and sent to improvised hospitals in Manila. Most of the nurses by December 26th had gone to Corregidor or Bataan.

I was put in charge of a hospital ship on the 28th; I was to be given 10 nurses from the Philippine Red Cross to complete the nursing staff. Midnight of the 29th, the remaining Army Nurses in Manila left for Corregidor.

As you can imagine, the personal needs of the nurses in the Philippines becomes greater as the days pass. However, you will be pleased to learn that their needs will be attended to (if and when it is possible to arrange transport) through the American Women's Comfort Fund, now being organized by the American women in Australia.

The Red Cross ship sailed from Manila on December 31st. As the New Year was being ushered in, our Navy escort was leading us through the mined waters off Corregidor.

Our voyage down here was most eventful; all our problems had to be solved by improvisations. The greatest of the difficulties were, too many helpless passengers on so small a boat, a fire in the boiler room, rain, rough weather and plenty of sea sickness. At the present time, the patients we brought with us are being well cared for at an Australian Military Hospital. A week after the disposal of our patients, I was ordered as Chief Nurse to Headquarters, United States Forces in Australia. Preparation for the arrival of our nurses from the States began at once.

You can never know with what happiness and excitement I went out on the harbor boat to the meet the incoming convoy; it was like going home.

The Australian Army Debarcation Service and Nursing Group did everything they could to get our nurses settled here. The Australian Matron in Chief and her assistants have truly been marvellous. One group of our nurses are on their way again; among them is Miss Newell. Before she left I had two long and nice talks with her. She was most kind; I had very many problems to settle and she was most helpful in spite of the fact that she

was recuperating from the effects of a rough sea voyage. I was glad she was able to rest up before taking off again.

The General Hospital unit are the remaining force. At the present time, the nurses of this unit have grand living quarters; very shortly, they expect to take over a hospital here in town—their work shall then begin in earnest. Among the nurses, there was but one uniform, a few capes and coats; our Quartermaster is having the rest of the uniforms tailored here and he is having considerable difficulty in doing so.

I thought you might like to know of a few things that would be ideal for the nurses to bring with them, articles that are impossible to purchase or rationed to the minimum: a foot locker (the present group luckily had them), and a large valise that could be carried, flashlight, extra batteries and bulbs, shoes and hose, watches and alarm clocks, Kleenex, face cream and sanitary needs.

I shall keep you informed from time to time of the welfare of our nurses.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) FLORAMUND FELLMETH,
1st Lt., ANC.

National Defense Funds

Congress completed action this week on the \$19,000,000,000 Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Bill and sent the measure to the President.

The bill carries funds for the expanded Army, the Navy and for miscellaneous government establishments.

Adopted by the conferees were the following changes in the bill as passed by the House:

Permits aliens who are commissioned officers to be paid. The War Department which, under operation of selective service, has a great number of capable aliens in the Army, desires to send some of the men to officer candidate schools and commission them as officers.

Appropriates \$9,000,000 for the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Appropriates \$5,000,000 for the purchase of five merchant vessels as training vessels.

Authorizes pay for an Army specialist corps, requiring that any person appointed to a position paying \$4,500 or more a year must be confirmed by the Senate.

Authorizes \$800,000,000 in Navy public works.

Makes Navy appropriations available for issue, at a cost of not more than \$25 per man, civilian clothing to Marines and Coast Guardsmen upon discharge for bad conduct, unfitness or incapacity.

Increase appropriations for the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory at Cleveland, Ohio.

Presenting the compromise report on the bill to the House, Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee declared, "We have now outdistanced the enemy in production and are turning out in the United States alone more war material than Germany, Italy and Japan combined. And this does not take into consideration the output of British, Russian and Chinese facilities. Also, in the last week we have taken the initiative on the front and are carrying the war to the enemy. We have passed from the defensive to the offensive. We are beginning to hand it out as well as take it, and national morale is rising while enemy morale is on the wane."

President Presents Award

Honored in being the first hero of the present war to be decorated by the President, presented the Congressional Medal of Honor, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant commander, Lt. Edward H. O'Hare, USN, heard President Roosevelt declare this week that his shooting down five Japanese planes and damaging another was "one of the most daring, if not the most daring, single action in the history of combat aviation."

The President presented the nation's highest award to Lieutenant Commander O'Hare in the presence of ranking Navy officials, including Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; Rear Adm. John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics; Rear Adm. Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; and Capt. F. E. Beatty, aide to Secretary Knox. Mrs. O'Hare was also present at the ceremony, and it was she who placed the Medal of Honor around

her husband's neck while he shook hands with the President.

Colonel Richardson Retires

Col. John B. Richardson, Adjutant General, Third Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., has been ordered retired as of 30 Apr. 1942, due to physical disability.

Born at Woodville, Miss., 9 Feb. 1882, Colonel Richardson was graduated from the military academy in 1904 and assigned to the 28th Infantry, serving at the Presidio of San Francisco, Ft. Snelling, Minn., Matanzas, Cuba, and then back to Ft. Snelling. Promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1911 when his regiment was ordered to San Antonio, Tex., he changed to the 21st Infantry at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., when his old regiment returned North. In 1914 he was transferred to the 2nd Infantry at Honolulu, and in 1916 was promoted Captain and put in charge of a Machine Gun Company of the 32nd Infantry at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

At the start of World War I he was promoted to Major and ordered, in October, 1917, to Camp Upton, N. Y., for service with the 77th Division, with which he went to France, going into the front lines almost immediately as Commanding Officer of the 306th Machine Gun Battalion, 77th Division, with which he served until 1918, when he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel for bravery in action and made Divisional Machine Gun Officer. He was in three major engagements, including the Meuse-Argonne, and received the Distinguished Service Cross, the French Legion of Honor, the French Croix de Guerre with two palms, the Montenegrin Medal of Bravery, and Panama decorated him with its highest war medal, "La Solidaridad." He was then ordered to staff study and upon graduation served under General Summerall as General Staff Officer, returning to the United States in June, 1919, for assignment to the War Plans Division, War Department General Staff, Morale Division.

In 1921 he was sent to the School of the Line at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and in 1922 transferred to the Adjutant General's Department and served there until he retired. He was graduated from the School of the Line in 1922, the Staff Class in 1923, the Army War College in 1924, and served in the Military Intelligence Division, G-2, until July, 1928. He served as Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters First Corps Area until September, 1930, when he was ordered to Washington, D. C., to the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Regular Army, in 1928. In 1934, after a tour of duty at Headquarters Third Corps Area, Baltimore, as Assistant Adjutant General, he was sent to the Philippine Islands as head of the Military Intelligence Division, G-2, where he was made a Colonel. On two occasions he was ordered to Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Peking, China, on official journeys. In April, 1937, he returned to this country and served at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, and Atlanta, Ga., as Adjutant General. In 1940-41 he led the country in securing recruits for a larger Regular Army. In October, 1940, he reported to Baltimore as Adjutant General of the Third Corps Area and held that post when he retired. He was a patient in the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for the past three months.

He married Helen Elizabeth Grady, daughter of Honorable and Mrs. John C. Grady, of Philadelphia, in 1907. In 1910 a son was born, John B. Richardson, Jr., who was graduated from West Point in 1934, and now is a Major of Infantry at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. Colonel and Mrs. Richardson will make their home at Gibson Island, Maryland.

Students Practice Raid Technique

Emulating the technique of Britain's famed Commandos, approximately 100 University of Wisconsin R. O. T. C. students, under the command of Col. Herbert H. Lewis, will in the near future practice beach landings, raids, compass reading, reconnaissance, combat, and sabotage on Lake Mendota. Actual raids will be under the direction of 2nd Lt. Arthur Petersen.

After several weeks of daylight rehearsals, a final raid, consisting of a night landing somewhere on the shores of Lake Mendota, will be staged, in which each student will be assigned a specific task. Colonel Lewis has stated that if any one student fails to execute his mission, the entire raid will be considered a failure.

Marine Nominations Submitted

The President this week sent to the Senate nominations of the following for appointment in the regular Marine Corps: Herman Hansen, Jr. John L. Hopkins Joe B. Russell James G. Kelly Richard L. Bell Charles D. Harris Lucien W. Carmichael George O. Ludeke, Jr. W. W. Hitesman, Jr. Donald R. Kennedy

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